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# PEONIES FOR PLEASURE

MISS JESSIE M. GOOD

SEEDSWOMAN, FLORIST  
AND DAHLIA SPECIALIST

SPRINGFIELD, - OHIO



# Important Read!

This catalog is not issued annually, but from time to time as required. We do, however, issue a price list each year. Be sure when you are ordering that your price list is of the current year.

All applicants and others to whom this booklet, "Peonies for Pleasure," is mailed will each year get this new price list. It will be mailed without their asking for it. If for any reason you fail to get your copy notify us at once. The price list for current year is enclosed in this book.

## Special Notice

The Peonies named herein are only offered for sale during the fall months of September, October and November. Should you desire Peonies in any other months than the three named, see our Spring Catalog for list of varieties, with prices, for winter or spring-time planting.

## Visitors

Are welcome to our Peony fields at any time except Sundays. By expressing a desire in advance of the blooming season, we will be glad to notify such persons of the best time to visit our fields to see them in bloom.

## Remember

When you need anything in the floral line in addition to Peonies, such as Flower Seeds, Roses of all varieties, Chrysanthemums, Hardy Phlox, Iris, Geraniums, Carnations, Ferns, Begonias, Dahlias, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Coleus—in fact, anything in the way of flowers—always send to us, as we are headquarters. Catalog free. Write for it today.

Upper—Tourangelle.

Middle—Therese.

Lower—Sarah Bernhardt.



Arrangements have been made with The Good & Reese Co. so that we are privileged to use their book, "Peonies for Pleasure." All who entrust their orders to us will be assured of the same courteous treatment and full value.



*Happy? Yes! Coming from the Peony fields.*

## FOREWORD

BY JOHN M. GOOD

THIS TREATISE on the Peony is issued to create a more widely spread interest in this grand hardy perennial, by telling of its history, its culture and of its superlatively great beauty. To the average person—that is, to ninety-nine out of every one hundred flower lovers—the word Peony is fixed in their memories simply as a Red Peony or a White Peony or a Pink Peony, while the actual fact is that the Peony with very small outlay and attention on your part will reveal itself to you in such splendor that King Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba in all their grandeur could vie with the modern Peony in their magnificence. Indeed a plantation of choice Peonies is a veritable paradise of loveliness and fragrance.

Should this little booklet in a measure correct this false opinion that Peonies are a subject that may be dismissed by a passing thought, it will then have accomplished its mission and thus aid in the wider dissemination of this much neglected plant.

The above was written for the first edition of "Peonies for Pleasure" just a few years ago. The results have fully justified our conclusions at that time, for as evidence of the "more widely spread interest" our sales at first doubled, then trebled, and last fall more than quadrupled. When we started in the peony business our annual sales amounted to twelve hundred roots simply to color—Red, White and Pink; while now we have sold in one season as many as fifty thousand *Festiva Maxima*, twenty thousand *Felix Crousse*, twenty-five thousand *Edulis Superba*, ten thousand *Monsieur Jules Elie*, etc., etc. Surely this is evidence of increased interest.

In commenting on the statement, "I believe everyone is Peony mad," Mr. A. P. Saunders, Secretary of the American Peony Society, in Bulletin of Peony News No. 2, says: "It will be good news to the nurseryman that people are going Peony mad. It is high time they did, too; we are, of course, all Peony mad; at least all the world thinks us so, because we have known something of the charm and beauty of the flower, while others have been blind to them. What a day would dawn for the growers if we should drift into a Peony mania like the tulip mania that struck the Dutch in the seventeenth century. How would some of our friends feel, I wonder, if some fine morning they should be offered for a precious root of *Le Cygne* the inventory of goods once swapped in Holland for a single

tulip bulb of the variety Viceroy, to-wit: Two lasts of wheat, four lasts of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hogshead of wine, four tuns of beer, two tuns of butter, one thousand pounds of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothes, and a silver drinking cup?"

Some thirteen years ago the writer became interested in Peonies and it has been a pleasure to him to assemble the greatest collection of Peonies on this globe. By greatest we refer to quality and quantity; by quality as to the large number of choicest varieties; by quantity to the largest stocks of these varieties in the world. There are collections of Peonies that outdistance ours in numbers of varieties by many hundreds, but none that equal ours in the two points named of quality and the quantity of this quality. Our planting embraces near a million roots covering about fifty acres of ground. It has neither required a so-called Peony expert nor a Peony specialist to bring together this wonderful collection of Peonies, but rather a love for the flower with a will to work, plus the necessary means to secure the stock desired.

An appreciation by Miss Jessie M. Good on seeing our fields of Peonies in June, 1909:

This spring I had the very great pleasure of visiting the Perennial Gardens of the Good & Reese Co., lying in a sheltered valley about eight miles from their greenhouses at Springfield, Ohio, where this year a quarter of a million peony roots will be ready for market. About six hundred of the best known varieties are grown here, and each year sees many varieties tried out, and added to their list or discarded as their merits or demerits warrant.

When I first saw the Peony field this spring there were by low computation fully one million blooms in sight; these blooms were largely on three-year-old plants, the period at which a Peony after subdivision of the roots usually gives normal bloom. The bloom on these carefully cultivated Peonies was a revelation. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was a tawdry hand-made affair compared to it. It was as if a softly tinted cloud had settled over the field through which the fiery sun slanted its scarlet rays, while the delicious rose-like fragrance met you from afar. In one block ten thousand Festiva Maxima was a mass of blooms that covered the field like snow; only when coming close could any foliage be discerned. This field, with Festiva Maxima in the foreground, is illustrated elsewhere in this catalog, but photography can never give the color and perfume of these gorgeous blossoms. How large some of them were I dare not say, but a dozen of them made as heavy an armful as most women cared to carry. A convention was in progress in Springfield when the Peony blooms were at their best, and several hundred were sent in to decorate the stage. It nearly broke up the convention; for when the delegates were convinced that the blooms were really Peonies, and that they might be seen by the thousands at the field, every vehicle to be had was soon on the way to the Peonies.

One delegate told me she felt as if she must fall on her knees at first sight of the field, "for I felt as if the heavens had opened and showed me a glimpse of the glories within."

## PEONY NOMENCLATURE

The first obstacle and the most serious one of a few years ago in the collecting of Peonies was the almost interminable tangle that the nomenclature of the Peony had fallen into; this had occurred partly by premeditated forethought and partly by pardonable ignorance, if we may pardon igno-

rance. But thanks to the nomenclature committee of the American Peony Society this confusion of Peony names has in a large measure been eliminated, so that today the grower and dealer in Peonies may both be honest and enlightened if he so wills. There are a few snarls yet to untangle, but time will right them all. Let us hope this committee will be continued until everything along this line has been cleared up.

Among the varieties in the trade that are identical are Avalanche and Albatre, Docteur Boisduval (Guerin) and Delachei, Felix Crousse and Victor Hugo, Golden Harvest and Jeanne d'Arc, Marechal Valliant and Souvenir de Auguste Miellez.

Among the varieties that have well known synonyms are Augustin d'Hour and General or Marechal MacMahon, Elwood Pleas and Lost Treasure, Floral Treasure and Delicatissima, Gigantea and Lamartine (Calot), James Kelway and Lady Derby, Lady Leonora Bramwell and Docteur Bretonneau (Verdier), Mademoiselle Leonie Calot and Monsieur Charles Levecque, Marechal Valliant and Souvenir de Auguste Miellez.

Theoretically it is held by some that the first name it was known by should be maintained, but commercially our contention is that the name best known by and that really means something to an American should be held. This may be done without deception to anyone by stating the synonyms in the descriptions. To illustrate: Gigantea, one of the very best Peonies grown, will sell at least ten times the plants that Lamartine (Calot) will; thus you have disseminated ten times as much beauty and incidentally added to your profits.

Some dealers may say the above would sound better in a Peony bulletin rather than coming from a descriptive catalog. We answer that we have nothing that we wish to conceal from any of our patrons; we are doing our best to sell Peonies.

## ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES

At one of the meetings of the American Peony Society it was suggested by some one that the attempt—mind you, the attempt—be made to discard from the list of varieties of Peonies until it should embrace as the maximum number one hundred varieties—this elimination to be secured by a rule of judging to be adopted by the society. And right there is where the judges ran smack into a stone wall and the attempt failed as it should.

One of the very first decisions we arrived at in Peony culture was that for ourselves we could no more confine our list to one hundred varieties and be satisfied with same than that the waves of the ocean could be kept back with a broom, and that for the very good reason that no one hundred, or for that matter no two hundred, varieties would or could embrace all the worth and charm of this flower. In the above opinion we are sustained by Professor Leon D. Batchelor, when in one of the American Peony Society bulletins issued by



Top: E. G. Hill (left) and J. M. Good judging a flower of Primrose.

Center: A corner of our Peony fields; literally thousands of bloom.

Bottom: "Awakening to the glories of June."



Cornell University he says in the introduction: "It is probably a conservative statement to say that the Peony interests of the country would be better off if about seventy-five per cent. of the varieties were destroyed and future propagation made from the remaining twenty-five per cent. of superior varieties." As there are about two thousand varieties of Peonies, say one thousand of them in commerce, to eliminate seventy-five per cent. of them would leave at least two hundred and fifty sorts as desirable. We are not pleading for a long list of Peonies, but we contend that the merits of the Peonies that should be perpetuated are not found in any one hundred varieties.

## SIX POINTS OF EXCELLENCE

In judging a Peony for exhibition the six points of excellence as suggested by the Directors of the American Peony Society are as follows:

Color	20 points.
Size	20 "
Stem (including length, strength and foliage)	20 "
Form	15 "
Substance	15 "
Fragrance	10 "
	100



Mr. Auten of Missouri makes a good suggestion when he says, "There is one character on which I think there should be a rating outside of merely technical points. In declamation contests a rating is given on 'General Effect'; in flowers I would give a rating on 'Charm'. For example, I do not know how, on technical points, Festiva could be counted any more than equal to Festiva Maxima if even equal to it; however, it makes an appeal to me that Festiva Maxima does not. The latter has size, form, color and carriage, all unsurpassable; but to me it is cold and forbidding; it commands admiration, yes, but when I see a fine opening bud of Festiva I want it. This has a charm for me, makes an appeal to me that Festiva Maxima does not." May we add that there is certainly a charm about some varieties of Peonies? In addition to Festiva, such varieties as Marie Stuart, Alsace-Lorraine, Monsieur Dupont and others possess an

indefinable charm that may not be described. In the first and second editions of "Peonies for Pleasure" we included in the six points of excellence "Time of Blooming," but as this point is a relative one as to the garden and not as to exhibitions it is dropped from the latter.

However, in judging Peonies for your garden "Time of Blooming" is the most important of all points that should interest you.

You ask why in judging a Peony for the garden we place time of blooming the most valuable point of all. We answer: Could we possess, say, a flower as fine as *Festiva Maxima* that bloomed one week earlier or one week later than that sort, then we would have the most valuable point possible in a Peony.

## A MONTH OF PEONIES

Would you not rather have a month than a week of Peonies? Say, by planting of whites, the early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, late and very late, you could have a month of continuous enjoyment with the choicest blooms you ever beheld, would not that be preferable to one week of such bloom where you confined yourself to kinds that bloom at one and the same time? To illustrate, suppose you confine your planting of White Peonies to *Festiva Maxima* you would have the best flower of that color blooming at that time, but after your *Festiva Maxima* has done blooming your neighbor who has planted with *Festiva Maxima* other choice white varieties that are just as handsome and grand as that variety will prolong her blooming season three weeks longer, would that not be much preferable to your plan? Do you get that? Let us repeat, for this is important, by planting a succession of the early, midseason and late varieties you can enjoy Peonies for one month instead of for only a week.

Many persons come to Peony fields while in bloom and choose the varieties they desire, then when they bloom next year they have a week of Peonies. What they should do is to make several trips, or better still just "camp out" in the fields and enjoy a month of the grandest flowers imaginable.

## A Month of Peonies, or How to Select Varieties

The time the Peony blooms for the average person is one week, for the reason that his selection of varieties embraces kinds that bloom at one and the same time.

No Peony grower that we know of has gone into this important subject, to our mind the most important of all in Peony culture. We here append a list of the different colors kept separate that will supply you the choicest of bloom that you may fairly revel in for a month.

## A Month of White Peonies

Avalanche	Madame Calot
Crown of Gold	Madame de Verneville
Duc de Wellington	Madame Emile Lemoine
Duchesse de Nemours	Marie Lemoine
Festiva Maxima	Mireille
James Kelway	Monsieur Dupont

## A Month of Blush or Flesh Pink Peonies

Albert Crousse	L'Indispensable
Dorchester	Mademoiselle Leonie Calot
Eugenie Verdier	Marie Stuart
Floral Treasure	Officinalis Rosea Superba
La France	Tourangelle
La Perle	Umbellata Rosea

## A Month of Deeper Pink Peonies

Claire Dubois	Livingstone
Edulis Superba	Madame Forel
Elwood Pleas	Mathilde de Roseneck
Fragrans	Modele de Perfection
Gigantea	Monsieur Jules Elie
Grandiflora	Sarah Bernhardt

## A Month of Red Peonies

Adolphe Rousseau	Gloire de Touraine
Augustin d'Hour	Lord Kitchener
Berlioz	Madame Bucquet
Docteur Boisduval	Meissonier
Felix Crousse	Officinalis Rubra Plena
Francois Rousseau	Rubra Superba

REMEMBER that these months of Peonies in the different colors may be repeated in most cases by other choice varieties. In other words, you need not confine yourselves to these lists alone to make up your month of Peony bloom. Also remember when planting Peonies, do not be stingy, but plant liberally and your reward will be commensurate.

## DESCRIBING PEONIES

Another matter that has been discussed and that some decry is the using of adjectives in describing a Peony. Dear friends, that is where we shine, for we make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that no person on God's green footstool may convey to another his impression of a Peony flower without the use of adjectives and plenty of them. Try without their use to describe Monsieur Jules Elie with its enormous ball of loveliness before you, and you will be compelled to admit at once that it cannot be done. No, the stoicism of an Indian in describing Peonies will get you nowhere; don't be an iceberg, thaw out.

"Neither inability to make rhyme; lack of sequence in thought; carelessness with the king's English, or absence of sentiment will bar us from using adjectives in describing Peonies. We step right in and air our muse; nobody has to read it unless desired and it gets it out of our system."

To satisfy yourself on this point try to convey, in cold type, the beauties of a Peony flower so that anyone may form an impression of what it is like in color, form, fragrance, etc.; then you will realize how futile the attempt. Overpraise? Why,

that is the veriest folde-rol. Listen to this description of Mousier Jules Elie, the King of Peonies: "What shall we say of it? Enormous size, richest coloring, sure free bloomer, deliciously perfumed, the form so opulent of charm, so perfect in chiseling as to be beyond compare, the overlapping convex petalage—a marvel of curves and sinuosities like fairy convolutions. The sunburst of color, eloquent of divinest passion, radiating from a core of glossy pink as from some mystic fountain concealed under fluffy laciness, silvery pink here, pearl pink there, and baby pink everywhere. The colors blending and intermingling to a sheen of satiny pink, lit by a sunset glow, a tiny flame from the lambent furnace of some angel's heart; the form combined with the color in a harmonious whole difficult to describe; the petals winding in and out and curved jauntily as if consciously recurring from the mass of marvelous bloom and foliage around it; shimmering silvery tones heightening up to a climax of richest pink in a natural and indeed inevitable inflorescence. If you love beauty this flower shoots through you an unwonted thrill; you turn again and again that you might verify and prolong the pulsing wave of poetry by excluding the surroundings from your vision. The colors gleam with light as if it were burnished clouds touched by morning. It is indeed a wonder of fragrant loveliness. Great is the King!"

Overpraise? Why, the above with its numerous tones and shades of pink does not tell half the story. Compare it with the earlier descriptions of some of the French varieties that read like this: "Violaceous Pink." And then to think that any modern Peony salesman, after reading these French descriptions, could only ejaculate, "Huh! me too!"

### NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Many of the best Peonies have been introduced in the past ten or fifteen years, being disseminated by those painstaking Frenchmen, M. Dessert and M. Lemoine. Nothing in the line of Peonies that had gone before equaled or approached such varieties as Alsace-Lorraine, Aurore, Bayadere, Germaine Bigot, Enchantress, Le Cygne, La France, Madame Emile Lemoine, Madame Jules Dessert, Mignon, Monsieur Martin Cahuzac, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle, etc.

Kelway, of England, has enriched Peonies for all time by such superb sorts as Baroness Schroeder, Kelway's Glorious, James Kelway, etc.

Mr. Blaauw, of Holland, added a grand variety recently in President Taft.

These are necessarily higher in price than the older sorts as they have been so recently sent out and the stock of them is very limited, but let us tell you that you will miss a large part of the charm of the Peony until you see these wonders of the floral creation. We could sell you fifty thousand *Festiva Maxima* or twenty-five thousand *Marie Lemoine* at prices quoted and be glad to do so, but we could not sell you one hundred of such varieties as *Le Cygne*, *La France*, *Solange*,

etc., for the reason they are not to be had at any price, and at the prices quoted for them we are not anxious to sell them. We make this assertion and will stand by same that the greatest creations in Peonies the world has ever known are the recent introductions of Messrs. Dessert and Lemoine.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is almost the invariable rule of visitors to our Peony fields, while in bloom, to make choice of these new varieties. We go to some length in this matter as some dealers endeavor to create the impression that most of the new Peonies are fakes; we want if possible to correct this impression, which is absolutely erroneous.

### AMERICAN PEONIES

Of Peonies originating in America those by John Richardson, of Massachusetts, from 1857 to 1887, are prominent. His Dorchester, Grandiflora, Milton Hill, etc., are of the finest varieties in existence. George Hollis, also of Massachusetts, and H. A. Terry, of Iowa, have sent out some good varieties, but unfortunately for us the labors of these three Peony growers are ended. The Rev. Harrison and Mr. Rosenfield, both of Nebraska, also Mr. Shaylor, of Massachusetts, have very recently added to our Peony lists in America. Mr. Brand, of Minnesota, commenced his work with Peonies in 1886. His Archie Brand, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Willard, Longfellow, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch, Richard Carvel, etc., are as good as the best. It behooves every Peony enthusiast to keep his eye on the Brand Peonies.



*Let me introduce to you Brand's Peonies.*  
(The little child is showing you a flower of the famous Martha Bulloch.)



**MRS. SARAH A. PLEAS**  
*The Pioneer Woman Peony Originator of the World.*

Pleas and from her friends who have been interested in her Peonies most talked about, although by no means a complete list. In future editions of "Peonies for Pleasure" it is expected to add to this list: Alpha and Omega, Altar Candles, Bouquet of Flowers, Dr. Edgar Pleas, Elwood Pleas, Golden Nugget, Golden Wedding, Gypsy Queen, Joseph Griffin, Jubilee, Lady Emily, Lady Iris, Little Nell, Madame Pleas, Mary Anderson, May Davidson, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mrs. M. B. Beckett, Multiflora, Opal, Orange Prince, Pearled Rose, Queen of the Pleasance, Ralph, Rosy Dawn, Sarah, T. B. Terry, The Gem, The Jewel, White Swan.

## THE QUEST OF LOVE

By Sarah A. Pleas

O! garden mine, what pleasure waits  
Among your rows of gorgeous bloom  
For one who finds within your gates  
The title deeds to vast estates  
Of wealth, in beauty and perfume.

Today I come with new intent  
To find the fairest flower of all  
In form and color, size and scent,  
Ah, he will know how much is meant  
When by his name the flower I call.

How beautiful the flower must be  
To make it worthy of his name,  
That other eyes than mine can see  
What his dear memory is to me  
Whose love I count as more than fame.

Here's one that's white with heart of gold  
A censer cup, for incense rare  
And here is one of perfect mold  
Whose silken petals seem to hold  
The secret of all beauty there.

Read what a heart full of praise says of the Peony:

## THE LURE OF THE PEONY

A Eulogy by C. S. Harrison, of Nebraska, Written June, 1909.

If you should receive the announcement that you were to have a visit from thousands upon thousands of the best dressed and most beautiful visitors that ever came to earth you would naturally feel like taking a vacation and enjoying such delightful companionship. I am a busy man, but there is no resisting the lure of all this bewitching loveliness.

They have come, the advance guard, the great masses of dazzling splendor; the rear guard, strong, full orb'd and stately, will shortly bring up the last of the procession.

WE take very great pleasure in presenting to the Peony world the introductions of Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, formerly of Indiana, now of California.

Mrs. Pleas has the distinction of being the first woman in the world to introduce new varieties of Peonies, and good ones, too. She has been working for a number of years practically unnoticed and unheralded. In February, 1916, the writer suggested her name to the Secretary of the American Peony Society for honorary membership, which at the next meeting of the Society held in New York City, June, 1916, was conferred on her "in recognition of her services to Peony culture in America," an honor well merited although late in arriving.

Mrs. Pleas has been giving her attention for upwards of forty years to Peony culture. There have been a number of her Peonies going under synonyms. The list we name is intended to be authentic and is compiled from information supplied by Mrs.

Here's one as pure, as white as snow  
Fresh fallen on this world of ours  
No hint of hue its petals show;  
Shall I my name of names bestow  
On this to make it King of flowers?

Here's one so bright it glows like flame,  
What glorious color it has caught  
From days and nights of June that came.  
To make it worthy the dear name  
Which I have ever in my thought!

Ah, look at this! So large, so sweet,  
A fluffy ball of pink and gold  
In form and color all complete  
Would we might stay the summer's feet  
To keep such beauty in our hold!

O, which to choose! so fair are they—  
So rich in color, form, perfume!  
But which the fairest, who shall say?  
I needs must come another day  
To find my garden's richest bloom.

So in a sweet bewilderment  
I turn to leave my peony beds;  
I have not found the flower I meant  
To give the name I love, but spent  
The morning hours where beauty spreads.

Such charms before me that I fear  
I cannot choose among them all  
Since each and all, I hold so dear  
And yet—The one flower must be here,  
That love by his dear name would call.

O, here, I see! Close to me nods  
A flower the color—soft blush rose,  
So large, so sweet! Ah, by all odds,  
This is a flower to please the Gods—  
The best that in my garden grows!

My quest ends here, no farther I  
Need seek among my peonies  
To find the fairest flower, I cry  
"O, royal bloom!" and he seems nigh  
"I christen thee the Elwood Pleas."

Who am I that I should have this army? An old man laid aside from professional work, broken in health. Yet I secured a somber piece of weedy ground and planted those unsightly bulbs gathered from various portions of Europe and America, and so secured this harvest of delight. Why should I be so highly honored and treated like a God? Thousands of the most gorgeous flowers are putting themselves on dress parade. They vie with each other to see which can make the most alluring and winsome appearance. Such a trousseau no bride ever wore.

Whence came all these tints of woven splendor which go into this rich carpet spread out before me? You have read of that Oriental Carpet of Gems, the wonder of the world, where rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, yea, all the unfading flowers of earth's under garden, are mingled in a fabric which shimmers, flashes and blazes in the sunshine. But that gem of gems cost millions. It is made of dead flowers which cannot breathe and which give out no fragrance. My garden of gems is alive. Its beauty does not last as long, but it is mine, and while it lasts I am a millionaire. All of these acres are my bouquet.

Whence did they derive these rich perfumes? The mingling of the rose and the violet, the pond lily and the heliotrope, the hinting of cinnamon and the spices. Up from the masses there rise viewless clouds of incense which float above and wander away in the distant air, then sweep earthward so that you wade in billows of aroma.

Whence came all this rich coloring—as if the tints had been taken from the sunsets and the mantles from the stars, all woven by deft and unseen fingers into these forms of entrancing loveliness?

Among the crimson what splendid flowers. There is stately Prince Imperial, further on is La Sublime and Louis Van Houtte and the showy Ville de Nancy.

Among the pinks the beautiful L'Esperance, the radiant Madame Geissler, Livingstone and a host of others.

There is Jeanne d'Arc with petals of gold and a center of snowy white, emblem of the fair soul of the war maiden, and in the heart of the flower, drops of blood as if the iron had entered her soul; and here is her daughter Golden Harvest; stately Festiva Maxima rises like a queen in her snowy whiteness; Monsieur Dupont is a sturdy massive white with carmine sprinkled in the center; Couronne d'Or with heart of gold is one of the latest.

Among the somewhat variegated you find Faust, one of the most floriferous, overwhelmed with floods of bloom each year. But we cannot go into details when we have two hundred varieties all striving for recognition.

Reverently I stand in this imperial presence. Instinctively I say, "How precious are Thy thoughts unto me, O God; how great is the sum of them." All these radiant forms are the revelation of the love of the Father, interpreters of His thoughts, prophets of our own resplendent future.

My garden teaches this lesson. How much the Great Florist would do for His children if they would only give Him a chance. This was His opportunity and He took it. His oldest daughter, good mother nature, was on hand to work with me and evolve the plans of God. How much she would do for us if we would only help. What possibilities all around us. Above us Divine ideals waiting for a chance to alight and glorify the earth.

Come around to these rows. These plants are mine. I grew them from seed. See this lovely one with soft velvety petals of pink; see that one of purest white; look at that one robed in dazzling red with heart of gold. How happy and cheerful they look. They are mine. My eyes first saw them. \* \* \* And back in the unknown are other masses of undiscovered loveliness waiting your beck and mine. Sometimes it seems as if they would break open the gates and flood us with a glory yet unseen.

Who would live in desolation when he might live in fairyland, where Nature and all her unseen forces will work day and night to lavish on him her choicest treasures? Plant in masses. Match God's great out-of-doors with abundance. Don't be stingy when a little will bring so much. Open all the gates and let the waiting beauty of an earthly elysium settle around you.

If you have only a small city lot, beautify that and give a kind Providence a chance to smile on you through the countenances of your flowers.

Then again from the same author:

Get Peonies, the most gorgeous flowers on earth; plant in masses, and have a splendid carpet of loveliness fit for the touch of angels' feet. Don't be stingy with the front yard. A fine house in a neglected yard is like a one thousand dollar picture in a ten cent frame. Plant abundance and do not depend on two or three flowers to glorify a whole lawn. Beauty is wealth; raise a crop of it and be rich. Let us get a combination and fix up the home so it will be a blessed memory in after years. The home is not a kennel, a stable, a sty, or a barn. It is a dwelling place for immortals, who stand on the borders of the eternal beauty, where the stars are planted in the vast flower gardens of the Father.

If you have beautiful grounds, adorn them with an abundance of flowers. You will have your children associated with the most charming companions, and they will have their influence. Your boys will not be boors, but gentlemen; your girls will have lives moulded by the pure and the beautiful.

What a soul hunger often comes to the wife and mother! Too often the front yard is neglected. Perhaps it is a hog pasture, or a hospital for disabled machinery. The farmer's wife needs an attractive home. She should have her toilet room as well as her city sister. When you have 160

acres can you not spare her one, and enjoy it yourself with her, so that from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn you can be welcomed by a procession of beauty?

The farmer is king by divine right. His domain reaches from the center of the earth up to the stars. He gets his title from man and from the Creator. Taking such a gift, he is under the highest obligation to make the most of it, and not to rob it, but to keep it at its best.

The Farm Beautiful should be a charming picture in Nature's great frame work all around it.



## THE PEONY BEAUTIFUL

History and Development of This Wonderful and Magnificent Hardy Perennial

By MISS JESSIE M. GOOD.

With the exception of a few travelers, botanists, and amateur growers, all lovers of flowers, the only Peony known in America until about the middle of the nineteenth century was the old-fashioned double red one of our grandmothers' gardens. Today, after years of exploitation, when Peonies are mentioned, nine-tenths of the public recall this one sort only with its rank odor. Recall it, too, with an inherited prejudice, for owing to its ease of culture it was a favorite flower about the peasant's doorways of Europe, and therefore the gentry called it coarse and common, admiration of which betrayed low taste.

But within the last one hundred and fifty years new varieties were introduced that have caused a vast change in the attitude of the public towards the Peony, and today it is accounted the most splendid flower in cultivation.

There are three distinct varieties of Peonies: Peony *Officinalis*, the old-fashioned sort spoken of above, formerly grew wild over southern Europe, and to it we owe its name, for it is the Peony of Greek and Latin literature, and was named for Paeon, a physician of the Trojan war, who attributed his miraculous cures to his use of the Peony. Fable has it that Paeon, who was a pupil of Aesculapius, first received the Peony from Leto, the mother of Apollo. With this Peony Paeon cured the wounds Pluto received from Hercules; but the cure caused so much jealousy on the part of Aesculapius that he secretly caused the death of Paeon. Pluto, however, grateful for his cure, turned the physician into the flower which has since borne his name. For him, too, physicians were often called "Paeonii." The root was much used in medicine, and a piece of it worn about the neck preserved the wearer from enchantments. But, ah, today the Peony is weaving enchantments of its own more entralling than those of any Delphic priestess.

It is strange that with the exception of P. Brownii, the only Peony as yet found in America, that the *P. Officinalis* is found in southern Europe alone, while *P. Moutan* and *P. Albiniflora* were found only in China and Siberia. However, the *Officinalis* Peonies of today are so improved in growth, form and color that they are esteemed most highly for their beauty and earliness. There are the three beautiful colors, red, white and pink.

Peony *Moutan*, or tree Peony, as we commonly call it, has a most interesting history, and to Mr. Eliot Coit, formerly of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, I am indebted for much of the material facts of this article, for possibly no man in America is so conversant with the history of the Peony in Europe and America as he.

The facts are as follows: In 1656, by special permission and protection of the Chinese government, the Dutch East India Company sent an envoy through part of China. This envoy sent home the most glowing account of the Peony. His account is as follows: "In the province of Suchue, near to Chung King, grows a certain flower called Meutang (*Moutan*), in high esteem amongst them and therefore called 'King of Flowers.' It differs very little in quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but falls short in richness of scent. It has no thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color, mingled with a little purple; yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandees, for one of their most cherished flowers."

Nothing was done towards bringing this plant to Europe until one hundred and thirty-five years later, when an Englishman, Sir Joseph Banks, reading the volume on China written by the envoy, became interested and instructed certain merchants trading at Canton to have specimens of the "*Moutang*" sent to him. Repeated attempts were made to bring a living plant to England, but owing to lack of knowledge in packing, and the length of time it took sailing vessels to make the journey, it was not until 1794, four years later, that he was successful in getting alive from China two

living tree Peonies. They proved all that the envoy had declared them to be, and other importations quickly followed.

In "Memoires des Chinois" by the Missionaries, Paris, 1873, we are told that the *Moutan*, as we call it, had been the pride and glory of the Chinese for fourteen hundred years. They had developed between two and three hundred varieties, which they valued as much as did the Dutch their tulips. The finest specimens were sent to the emperor's garden, where it was prized for its great beauty and fragrance, for the Chinese florists had developed fragrance in the *Moutan*. We need not wonder at their enthusiasm, when we know that well grown specimens are in existence that are eight and nine feet high, bearing in a single season more than five hundred of their gigantic fragrant blooms.

As long ago as 536 A. D. the Chinese distinguished two kinds of Peonies: The *Sho Yo*, or common kind that modern florists usually call *Chinensis* in catalogs, and the *Mow Tan* (*Moutan*), or tree Peony. The splendid tree Peony was called *Hwa Wang*, "King of Flowers," and *Sho Yos* were called *Hwa Seang*, "King's Prime Ministers."

Until about 600 A. D. the Peony was grown largely for its medicinal qualities, but about this date they were introduced as ornamental garden plants, and at once came into high favor. Soon after this a genealogical register was established by *Gow Yang Sew*, to record the qualities, parentage, and other characteristics of the kinds grown from seed; so that nearly twelve hundred years ago the Chinese had a register, while the American Peony Society is only ten years old, and is still compiling theirs. With the new colors being offered each season, this register or check list promises to be a long-continued task.

About 724 A. D. the Peony was introduced into Japan, where it at once attained high favor with that beauty-loving nation, a favor continued to this day. The Japanese call it *Botan*, and the root was largely grown for medicinal purposes, whole districts devoting themselves to its culture, while the country about *Nara* became famous for flowering plants, many selling as high as one hundred ounces of silver for a single plant.

*P. Albiniflora* has a history similar to that of *Moutan*, for its importation followed so closely that of the tree Peony that no exact record of its introduction is known. It is the Peony that is destined to become the most popular flower in the world, the rose excepted. Like the hybrid perpetual roses, all Peonies bloom but once each year, but unlike the rose they are almost free from diseases. In its wild state it was a native of Siberia, growing to its northernmost confines; single, semi-double and fragrant.

Soon after its introduction to England its roots were taken to France, and there the real cultivation of the Peony began. Its habit of sporting into new colors, and the freedom with which it seeds, were taken advantage of. Climate, soil, high feeding were all used to develop the plant, but cross-fertilization did more than all else to bring new varieties. The first Peonies from seed were raised and sold in France by M. Lemon, of Port St. Denis, in 1824. M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philip, originated some of the first of the fine varieties. His collection was inherited by his nephew, Victor Verdier.

Other early French Peony enthusiasts was the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck and Modeste Guerin. Also M. Buyck, a Belgian amateur. M. Calot of Douai inherited the collection of the Comte de Cussy, which in turn passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy. Then later it came into the possession of its present owner, M. Lemoine.

Other early Peony hybridists were M. Parmentier, Mayor of Enghein, Belgium, and the following Frenchmen: Delache, Delacourt-Verville, Donkelaer, Foulard, Gombault, Mechin, Miellez, Van Houtte. Some of our very best Peonies originated with these men. M. Dessert and M. Lemoine, of France, are the leading originators of Peonies in the world.

Peonies originating in America will be found in another chapter.

In a monograph on the Peony written by Mr. J. Eliot Coit, for Cornell University, he gives seven most excellent reasons for the popularity of the Peony, as follows:

1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.

2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.

3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever ap-

ples can be grown, passing through the most severe winters without injury, and very easily protected where not hardy.

4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms and of all shades of color from white to purple, and even pale yellow.

5. Many of the new varieties are deliciously fragrant.

6. They are practically free from insects and disease. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.

7. They are equally successful as a cut flower and for artistic landscape effect.

## THE MODERN DOUBLE HERBACEOUS PEONY

(*Paeonia Herbacea Sinensis*)

By JOHN M. GOOD

### About Its Culture, Soil, Drainage, Etc.

The Peony is of such easy culture that it is not at all particular like most plants as to the soil; they will grow in rich, in poor, in clay, in sand and in black soil and thrive in all of them. We prefer a sandy loam such as we have here in the fertile lands of the great Miami Valley of Ohio. Prepare your ground by digging at least two feet deep; your beds should be well drained so that all surplus water gets away quickly; Peonies will not stand wet feet.

Another very important matter is that your soil must be free from acid. This is caused by a combination of too much humus and poor drainage. Peonies will not thrive in a soil containing same. A simple test for acid is to get a nickel's worth of litmus paper at the drugstore, place a piece of this paper inside a handful of moist soil—not wet—that you wish to test. If the paper turns from blue to red it detects the presence of acid; the redder the paper turns the more acid. To counteract the acid place lime in the soil and this will sweeten it.

### Fertilizers, and How Not to Use

This is the particular part about Peony culture. If there is one thing that a Peony dislikes more than another, it is to have such fertilizers as contain ammonia and potash to come in direct contact with the roots, especially in allopathic doses. You had better put on the soft pedal and go carefully; it causes two things to happen, burning and decaying the Peony roots. To avoid this we never use the land to plant Peonies soon after manure has been applied, until a couple of years have elapsed, giving the manure time to become disintegrated and thoroughly incorporated with the soil; neither do we cover the Peonies with manure during the winter as some do, for the reason that the stem of the Peony is hollow and by covering them the substance of the covering, by rain and melting snow, is carried down to the heart of the

plant and the manure water will play havoc by almost annihilating your roots. You then ask how we fertilize. By turning under a crop or two of cow peas and rye before planting and after planting to use any kind of stable manure between the rows, care being taken to avoid getting it near the stems of the plant. Manure should be applied during early winter. Amateurs may apply all their fertilizer in the form of manure after planting as stated here and be assured of grand results. Liquid manure may be applied after the buds appear in the springtime. Get a barrel that holds water; fill with manure and pour on water till barrel is full; let it stand a few days, stir, and apply liquid once or twice a week to the ground immediately around the Peony roots

### Planting Time, Where, How

Peonies may be planted any time the ground is in condition to work from September 1st till March 15th. In Ohio we prefer September, October and November for three reasons: Usually the ground is in better condition to work during these months; then again, when the time comes for the root to start in the Spring it is in its proper place ready to grow instead of coming from the grower or in your cellar, and maybe the ground is not in condition to plant, while the root you planted in the fall is growing all the time; and again, it saves storing and caring for them during the winter time; then again, Peonies can be sold cheaper in the fall time as the expense of storage is avoided.

We never put high priced Peonies in storage. You must get them in the fall if you buy from us. The loss of what would remain unsold would more than wipe out the profit on what we would sell at that season of the year.

Peonies may be planted effectively in several positions; in beds by themselves, as a background to plantings of other perennial borders, as a foreground for shrubbery groups or borders, in single

rows indeed they make a delightful hedge effect where one sort is planted, so the hedge blooms all at one time. This hedge makes a fine effect when used as division lines between city lots or to act as a screen along alleyways or unsightly fences or buildings, for remember after the Peony is done blooming the plant itself is desirable for foliage effect. Simply cut away the seed pods and trim in the few tips of branches that may be longer than the others so as to make a uniform hedge. Planted to border a walk Peonies are pretty (see front cover page for this effect). Where you plant Peonies in beds set at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart each way; where planted in rows as for hedge effect plant 2 feet apart, setting the eyes in the ground two inches below the surface. A covering of forest leaves held in place by evergreen boughs or other weight to keep the leaves from blowing away will be found very beneficial during the severe cold weather of winter. Peony roots are perfectly hardy; this covering keeps the newly planted roots from being lifted out of their places by frost. Do not apply this covering until the ground is frozen. Remove after hard freezing in the early spring. It's the freezing and thawing that do the damage. Freezing the roots does no damage, but every freeze and thaw lifts the roots a little. Let Nature keep repeating this operation and you will find your roots on top of the ground. This is a good time to apply fertilizer, taking care to keep the manure clear of the stems. Cover the stems with some other substance, such as leaves, etc. The manure acts as a protection and at the same time supplies the necessary fertilizer.

### Peonies as Cut Flowers

If Peonies are to be used as cut flowers they should be cut just as the color begins to show; never by any means allow the flowers to open on the plant. After cutting, if to be used at once place the stems in water and set in the shade away from the wind; should you desire to keep the flowers some time, then after cutting as above in the bud keep them away from all water, lay them down in a cool dry cellar and twenty-four hours before you wish to use them, give the stems a fresh cut and place the stems in water. Keep them in a cool room and you will find they will open up into the most glorious flowers. Never mind how wilted they are. You will exclaim they are no good, but follow directions and see results; you will have much finer flowers than the pickled flowers from storage that the florist supplies. Always water the ground in the beds of late flowering Peonies. Usually we have a dry spell during the middle or last of June. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

### Flowers for Exhibition

The largest flowers for exhibition are obtained in the following manner: The plant should be at least five years old, eight years old would be

better. After the shoots appear in the spring select one, two or three of the stronger ones and nip all the others to the ground. This will cause the entire strength of the plant to center in the stems you allow to remain. Then as the buds appear pinch out all but the crown or terminal bud on each stem; this crown bud may always be distinguished by its coming on the end of the main stalk. The buds that come on the smaller side shoots or branches are called lateral buds; these lateral buds are the ones to pinch. This has the effect of throwing all the strength of this one stalk into this lone flower.

The size of the flower as well as the color is helped by giving liquid manure once or twice a week just as the buds begin to form.

The best colored flowers for exhibition are cut in the bud state just as they begin to show color and opened in a cool room by placing the stems in water. The reason for this: The sunlight affects a Peony flower the instant it strikes it by changing the color. While in all these varying changes of the Peony flower as the sun shines on it there is no flower more beautiful, yet you get the true color of the flower as developed in the shade. To get this color effect in the open ground, shade your plants with cheese cloth held about four feet above them. This should be supplied just as they show color in the buds. Some tie paper sacks over the buds. One by experimenting soon finds out the proper stage to cut the buds so as to develop them in water. The fewer petals a flower has, the tighter the bud may be cut. A safe rule is when they first show color they are practically in the tight bud stage, but ready to open. Always give your flower stems a fresh cut each day, also fresh water. The stem of a Peony flower is woody with a center of pith; make a long cut up the side of the stem into the pith so it will take up water faster. There is a waxy substance that seals up the ends of the flower stems; by giving a fresh cut this is done away with.

### The Peony Disease

The greedy growers have by their methods of over-propagating and feeding produced a disease variously known as nemetodes, club-root, root-gall, and the so-called "Lemoine's Disease." This disease did not originate with Lemoine, but with the greedy growers who bought his new productions and "put them on the track," in other words, "speeding them up." Over-propagating, thus weakening; over-feeding, thus producing indigestion; result—root-gall. The disease is from within and not from without; it is neither infectious or contagious. It is a curious fact that a root that has the disease up to a certain point will produce more flowers than a perfectly healthy root, thus it is really a better cut flower subject, but not so good for root sales. In the stage above noted the disease is conquered by cutting away most of the root and planting in soil free from acid and fertilizers and left undisturbed for at least three years.

Then, upon lifting, if it still has some disease, repeat the operation. Should the plant be so badly diseased as to fail either to grow or bloom, then land it in the discard unless it is valuable enough to graft the eyes on clean roots.

## The Best Fifty

Do not think for one moment that I would attempt to choose fifty varieties for you. To illustrate: One day in the Peony field a lady asked, pointing to a certain variety, "What Peony is that?" After being told she said, "That's the ugliest flower I ever saw!" Just then a couple of young ladies came along and one of them seeing the variety the lady had called the "ugliest," ran ahead of her companion and exclaimed: "Oh! come, Mary, here is the prettiest flower I ever saw!" Turning to the woman I said: "And you would have me tell you which is the prettiest Peony?" At another time after conducting a couple of women through our fields and selling them quite an order, I remembered that I had overlooked that charming variety Asa Gray. Although worn out with our tramp through the fields we retraced our steps to the farthest corner of our fields, and while they were looking Asa Gray over they spied several rows of Victoire Tricolore which we had decided were so worthless that we had marked them to dig and throw away. They left Asa Gray and fairly waded across the rows of plants between, and each of them purchased, to our way of thinking, a variety not worth growing. No, it can't be done; I would not be so presumptuous as to name the best fifty. I would be as silly as the fellow who claims that the best can be found in one hundred varieties. Read my descriptions of the different varieties and where I have fairly poured out my soul about them that will be the telltale of my own opinion.

## List of Peonies According to Color

To enable purchasers to quickly find from the alphabetical list the colors desired, we have arranged the following lists, including some of the principal varieties of the early, medium and late of each color:

### WHITE

Avalanche	Lady Alexandra Duff
Haroness Schroeder	La Rosiere
Houle de Neige	Le Cygne
Couronne d'Or	Madame de Vatry
Duchess de Nemours	Madame de Verneville
Festiva	Madame Emile Lemoine
Festiva Maxima	Marie Lemoine
Florence Nightingale	Mireille
Frances E. Willard	Monsieur Dupont
James Kelway	Queen Victoria
Jubilee	

### YELLOW, CHANGING TO WHITE

Alba Sulfurea	Philomele
Blanche Cire	Primvere
Canari	Solfatara
Candidissima	Sulfurea
Due de Wellington	

### BLUSH OR DELICATE FLESH

Achille	Madame Emile Galle
Alsace-Lorraine	Mdlle. Leonie Calot
Eugenie Verdier	Marguerite Gerard
Floral Treasure	Marie Jaquin
Germaine Bigot	Marie Stuart
Golden Harvest	Midsummer Night's Dream
Kelway's Gloriosa	Ostavie Demay
Kelway's Queen	President Taft
La Lorraine	Solange
La Tendresse	Tourangelle
La Tulipe	Umbellata Rosea
Loveliness	
Madame Calot	

### LIGHT OR MEDIUM PINK

Albert Crousse	Madame Houlanger
Asa Gray	Madame de Galhau
Dorchester	Madame Dueel
Edmond Abont	Marie Crousse
Elwood Pleas	Marie d'Hour
Etta	Martha Bulloch
Gismonde	Modele de Perfection
Gloire de Chas.	Monsieur Jules Elie
Gombault	Princess Beatrice
Grandiflora	Sarah Bernhardt
Humei Carnen	Therese
La France	Tri. de Expo. de Lille
La Perle	Venus
L'Indispensable	Welcome Guest

### DEEP PINK AND ROSE

Alexandre Dumas	Lady Leonora Bramwell
Auguste Villaume	La Fayette
Herranger	Levinthan
Claire Dubois	Linne
Clementine Gillot	Livingstone
Duke of Devonshire	Madame Forel
Edulis Superba	Madame Geissler
Elie Chevalier	Madame Thionvenin
Fragrans	Mathilde de Roseneck
Gigantea	Modeste Guerin
Humei	Ne Plus Ultra
Irma	Walter Faxon
Jenny Lind	

### RED

Agida	Felix Crousse
Atrorsanguinea	Marechal Valiant
Auguste Lemonier	Monsieur Krelage
Augustin d'Hour	Rachel (Terry)
Herlioz	Shabona
De Candolle	The Gem
Edwin Forrest	

### CRIMSON OR DEEP RED

Adolphe Rousseen	L'Eeletante
Dr. Hoisdival	Madame Huequet
Engene Bigot	Madame Gandichan
Gloire de Touraine	Meissonier
Grover Cleveland	Mons. Martin Cahuzac
Karl Rosenfield	Rubra Superba

### Size of Roots

The size of Peony roots varies as to variety, some sorts making strong roots with few eyes, while others make smaller roots with eyes in plenty, and then again this rule will be reversed. Some varieties do not throw normal bloom after division inside of two years, then again other varieties will throw grand flowers first year from division. We have seen as fine flowers on Monsieur Jules Elie at one year from division as we have at three years, but not as many of them per plant.

The newer varieties that are scarce, the smaller the roots sent regardless of price.

Do not for one moment think that we are going to pay \$5.00 for a small Peony root and then grow it a year or two, dig and sell to you for what we paid for it. Mr. Welsh puts it tersely thus: "The man who cheats himself is about as bad as to cheat the other fellow, and that if we sold Peonies at any lower price we would be cheating ourselves," and we know you do not wish us to do that.

We grade our roots as follows:

1st Size, Divided Roots—This is a root divided until it has from 2 to 5 eyes. This is the size we always plant and we recommend this for general planting, both as to the desirability of its low cost and the results obtained. Many varieties throw normal flowers the first year from planting.

2nd Size, One-Year Roots—This is a 1st size divided root of 2 to 5 eyes planted and grown for one year, then dug and sold you as it comes from the ground. This is a most desirable size and is well worth the additional price asked for it. You simply for the difference in cost between this size and 1st size save one year in time. This size will throw more bloom the first year from planting than the 1st size. This is the popular size.

3rd Size, Two-Year Roots—This is the 2nd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain two years of time.

4th Size, Three-Year Roots—This is the 3rd size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. This size you gain three years of time.

Our aim is to always give value for the money entrusted to us for Peonies, and the fact that our Peony sales have reached the enormous amount they have, running into the hundreds of thousands each season, should be proof that we are amply satisfying our customers. It is not unusual to get letters saying: "We have bought Peony roots from all the growers and yours are the best of any we buy."

**OUR GUARANTEE**—We guarantee our Peonies true to name and will cheerfully replace any that prove to be otherwise after they have reached their normal blooming period.

### Classification

**The Peony *Albiflora*, or *Chinensis* as it is more commonly catalogued, has by the American Peony Society been divided into eight types as follows:**

**SINGLE**—Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

**SEMI-DOUBLE**—Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens, and partially transformed petaloïds. Many of the reds are of this type.

**JAPANESE**—These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloïds of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

**ANEMONE**—A step further in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

**CROWN**—In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are one color, and the collar another or lighter shade.

**BOMB**—The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

**SEMI-ROSE**—Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible or nearly concealed.

**ROSE**—The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloïds, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.



"The Quest of Love"—Mrs. Pleas in her garden at the Pleasance.



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PEONIES

The name and year in parentheses following the variety is that of the originator and the year in which it was disseminated. Following this the type of flower (see page 12) is given with time of blooming.

### IMPORTANT ABOUT PRICES

The prices of the Peonies here listed are given in a price list enclosed in this booklet. As these prices will vary somewhat from year to year, be sure you have the price list for the current year in which you are ordering.

### Doubly Important

The Peonies we name in this catalogue are only offered for sale during the fall months of September, October and November. After this month see our current Spring Catalogue for the succeeding year for Peonies we offer for sale in the springtime.

Patrons may order by the number preceding the name of each variety if they so desire, as our field labels run by number and not by name, but mistakes are less liable to occur if you order both by number and name. We would prefer you to do so, letting the name follow the number as here shown.

**6S—ACHILLE** (Calot, 1855.) Rose type, midseason. Fine large five-inch bloom on three-foot stems, very floriferous in clusters. Opens light pearl or shell-pink, finishing delicate blush or lilac white with an occasional creamy-white spot. The flower in its make-up and color somewhat resembles an immense Carnation. Foliage crimped like the foliage of an Ardisia. Fragrant. Excellent for all purposes.

**262—ADMIRAL DEWEY** (Hollis, 1903.) Bomb type, midseason. Large light built flower. Color a delicate rose-pink shaded heliotrope. Sweet scented.

**81—ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU** (Dessert & Mechlin, 1890.) Semi-double type. Early midseason. Very large dark velvety-red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex; one of the darkest and a very brilliant color. The petals are very large and shell like, ideal habit with tall stiff stems keeping well when cut; dark foliage veined red, one of the best reds for landscape effect. Extra fine.

**114—AGIDA** (Origin unknown.) Semi-double type, midseason. If the color of this Peony was not so bright and attractive we would have discarded it long ago. A grand bright showy red in contradistinction to the purplish-crimsons that are so prevalent among red Peonies. In fact it might well be called a scarlet color. Very bright, gay and showy; free bloomer.

**13—AGNES MARY KELWAY** (Kelway, 1890.) Crown type, early midseason. Deep violet rose guard petals enclosing a thick collar of narrow cream-white petals. Within this collar a crown of same color as guards. Very free bloomer in clusters; fragrant; tall and vigorous grower, an exceptionally striking and handsome tricolor variety.

**146—ALBA SULFUREA** (Calot, 1860.) Bomb type; midseason. Very large globular compact bloom, color creamy-white; center slightly flecked red; stigmas red. Tall, erect grower, distinct from Sulfurea, which has cream-white stigmas. For cut bloom and landscape work this variety is fine.

**12—ALBERT CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1893.) Bomb type; late. Immense, very full convex bloom, as perfect in outline and contour as a Show or Fancy Dahlia flower, so perfect in shape is it that from stem to stem it forms a perfect ball. The petals are imbricated like a Carnation and overlap each other. The color is as wonderful as its form and is best described as an even delicate sea shell-pink without fleck or markings whatsoever; indeed it is rather a tint than a color or shade; in this regard it is indeed remarkable and unapproachable by any other variety. Scores easily the six points of excellence. Our stock of this variety, some six thousand plants (we have good reason to believe), exceed in number that held commercially by all other other growers in the world.

**217—ALEXANDRE DUMAS** (Guerin, 1862.) Crown type; early. Lively brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; creamy-white collar of narrow petals mingled with the wide central petals. Exceptionally floriferous. A very pretty pleasing multi-colored sort, one of the best for massing and an excellent keeper after being cut. One of the earliest of the Chinensis type to bloom.

**218—ALICE DE JULVECOURT** (Pele, 1857.) Crown type; midseason. One of the freest and best landscape sorts. Large double flowers of globular form. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson. Collar a creamy-white; fragrant, dwarf and free.

**769—ALPHA AND OMEGA** (Pleas, 1903.) Anemone type. Very early. Among the first to open and has a charm all its own. After the bud has opened into a beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloids, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge Chrysanthemum, which in turn changes to white. It has the appearance of a flower growing out of the center of another. In other words, a double decker. One blooming stem with side buds and main central flower make a bouquet in itself. "Have tested it for five years and consider it a find."



Alsace Lorraine. With an indefinable charm.

**163—ALSACE LORRAINE** (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Evidently has La France blood in it, having the same habit of growth of that famous variety; growth erect, upright, with the foliage standing off in a marked way from the plant. Very large imbricated flowers in clusters. The petals are pronouncedly pointed, and the center petals are arranged like a water lily. The color is a rich creamy-white, center of the flower delicately tinted brownish-yellow or Havana brown; is best described as a fried butter color of a peculiar reddish-brown. A very striking shade, unlike any other Peony we know except Claude Gelee and Solange. A most attractive flower. Extra fine. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Alsace Lorraine has an indefinable charm that is very pronounced. No collection is complete without it.

**281—AMAZONE**—(Lemoine, 1899.) Rose type; early midseason. Well formed. Large, perfect flower, guards rosy-white, center creamy-white, flecked crimson; fragrant.

**98—ANDRE LAURIES** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; very late. Very dense compact globular bloom of the largest size. Color dark tyrian-rose or solferino-red shading deeper in the center with red reflex; guards same color, occasionally splashed with green, center mottled with white. An all around good Peony.

**37—ANEMONEFLORA RUBRA** (Guerin, 1854.) Anemone type; midseason. Deep brilliant tyrian-rose, carpels dark crimson. Strong, tall, free bloomer in clusters. A good variety.

**540—ARCHIE BRAND** (Brand, 1913.) Bomb type; midseason prize Peony. An enormous flower of an even, deep, seashell-pink, with silvery border. The petals, closely massed, form a solid head which is surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals. There is a charm about this flower in its even, soft, uniform color and the peculiar perfection of its form which attracts the eye from a long distance. One of the chief attractions about it is its delicate fragrance which closely resembles that of the Rose. We believe it has a stronger, true Rose fragrance than any other pink variety. This delightful fragrance, added to the charming beauty and grace of the flower, makes this variety especially fine for cut blossoms. It rivals the Rose in fragrance and beauty, and far surpasses it in size.

**102—ASA GRAY** (Crousse, 1886.) Semi-rose type; midseason. From the formation of the flower it is designated as a double decker. Very large, full imbricated bloom; guard petals salmon-flesh, center of bloom very full and perfectly formed; color delicate lilac plenteously sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Striking, imposing and beautiful. Here is a flower you want to linger over. No Peony produces more bloom year in and year out than does Asa Gray. Fragrant and distinct. This variety at a local flower show swept the boards.

**84—ATROSANGUINEA** (Calot, 1850.) Semi-double; midseason. A marvelous flower of globular form. Color brilliant rosy-magenta, outer guards streaked with white. Strong, vigorous grower with spreading habit; free bloomer.

**23—AUGUSTE LEMONIER** (Calot, 1865.) Anemone type; midseason. Superb brilliant red with velvety finish; fragrant. One of the very best reds for hedge effect or for landscape work where color effect is desired. Many who saw this superb variety in our nurseries in bloom in June were highly impressed with its beauty and great value. Fragrant.

**170—AUGUSTE VILLAUME** (Crousse, 1895.) Rose type; late. Enormous full round bloom with closely set large petals; indeed the petals are unusually large for a Peony. A uniform color throughout the entire flower of rich violet-rose. Very fragrant. A Peony which, when well done, is one of the very fetching sorts. This and all late sorts need watering to properly develop them.

**228—AUGUSTIN D'HOUR** (Calot, 1867.) (Syn. Marechal MacMahon.) Bomb type; midseason. Extremely

large, showy, perfectly built bloom; primary petals narrow and built up close and high. Color very deep, rich, brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex; the largest of all red Peonies. Indispensable. This is as high class a Peony in its way as Felix Crousse, although they are entirely distinct and in no way conflict. It is a taller grower and larger flower than Felix Crousse.

**17—AURORE** (Dessert, 1904.) Semi-rose type; late. Extra large, flat loose bloom. Color lilac-white with collar of milk-white flecked with crimson, guards prominently flecked carmine. The very center of the bloom is of the same shade as the guards. Fragrant. Superb. Commenting on this variety at the New York Show, Mr. Bonnewitz said: "Mr. G. made a display of Aurore which just made you think of an early spring morning. When I first saw it I involuntarily said, 'Sunrise,' and a learned friend at my elbow said: 'Exactly right, for that is what Aurore means.'"

**132—avalanche** (Crousse, 1886.) Crown type; late midseason. It has taken some people a number of years to tumble to the fact that this is a first-class Peony. This magnificent variety opens like a rose bud. Color pure snow-white, with a few delicate pencilings of carmine on the edge of the central petals; very waxy and chaste; fragrant. One of the most superb Peonies, in fact it is unsurpassed by any other white Peony. The variety Albatre is identical with Avalanche.

**574—AVIATEUR REYMOND** (Dessert, 1915.) A very large and beautiful flower; bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth; very showy.

**279—BARONESS SCHROEDER** (Kelway, 1889.) Rose type; late. Taken all around this is one of the finest Peonies in existence. You may pick three flowers and one of them will have a delicate, faint, lingering reflex of gold in the center, the next may have the center suffused with heliotrope, and the next a pinkish glow, the whole flower giving the impression of a huge pyramid of baby-pink fading away to purest white. Its immense flowers of great substance with high chalice-shaped center are freely produced, lasting a long time. It is as sweet as the rose with the true June rose fragrance, and in form and outline surpassing any of the rose family.

**85—BAYADERE** (Lemoine, 1910.) Rose type; midseason. Lemoine's later Peony productions all seem to have a common parentage. This is shown in their admirable habit of growth, which is quite pronounced, being strong, sturdy and erect, bearing their large bloom upright accompanied with grand foliage. Those acquainted with the variety *Le Cygne* will understand what we mean. Bayaderre has large flowers produced freely, pure white in color. A gorgeous variety.

**179—BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE** (Gambault, 1856.) Crown type; late midseason. Guards and crown violet rose. Collar lilac-white. Free bloomer; fragrant.

**76—BEAUTY'S MASK** (Hollis, 1904.) Crown type; late. Very large compact flower of clear blush-white tinted lilac, guards clear lilac, collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy-yellow petaloïds, giving it a distinct appearance. Fragrant and fine.

**77—BELISAIRO** (Lemoine, 1901.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers of great beauty. Color delicate lilac splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center of flower flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower. A gay variety. "Without a fault."

**308—BELLE ALLIANCE** (Crousse, 1892.) Rose type; midseason; very full double bloom; lilac-pink with silvery border; beautiful.

**242—BELLE CHATELAINE** (Guerin, 1861.) Bomb type; midseason. Medium-sized flower, color mauve-rose with amber-white collar and center; fragrant.

**230—BELLE DOUAISIENNE**—(Calot, 1861.) Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower, color hydrangea-pink, center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant.

**229—BELLE MAUVE** (Lemoine, 1903.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, flat bloom, delicate lilac-rose, tipped silver. Tall, strong, compact grower; fragrant.

**66—BERANGER** (Dessert, 1895.) Rose type; very late. Fine bud. Form of bloom very flat, imbricated and compact. Color clear violet-rose, guards clear rose, collar same as guards, center brighter; fragrance superb. A fine Peony.

**2—BERLIOZ** (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous full globular imbricated bloom, bright currant-red. Center tinted rose and shaded with amaranth. As the flower ages and becomes fully finished each petal is distinctly tipped silver, say to one-half of its length. This characteristic is quite pronounced and makes it on this account a really phenomenal variety. It is extremely showy and fine, and probably attracts more attention from visitors to our fields while in bloom than any other variety.

**222—BLANCHE CIRE** (Origin unknown.) Semi-rose type; early. A variety catalogued first by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908, the origin of which is unknown. Translated *Blanche Cire* is "Wax White." Pretty glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center with a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut flower markets.

**118—BOULE DE NEIGE** (Calot, 1862.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Translated is "Ball of Snow." Large, cup-shaped full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk-white with sulphur center, both guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Erect, tall grower; fine cut flower variety; follows *Festiva Maxima* and is often sold for that variety. They are, however, easily distinguished, as *Ball of Snow* shows some stamens through the flower while *Festiva Maxima* never does.

**11—CANARI** (Guerin, 1861.) Bomb type; midseason. Primary petals white flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white with deep primrose-yellow center. Collar next to guards white; a large bloom on tall stems; richly fragrant. One of the freest blooming of all Peonies.



*Claire Dubois. Color rich, clear, satiny pink.*

**142—CANDIDISSIMA** (Calot, 1856.) Rose type; early. An attractive Peony. Guard petals creamy-white, center sulphur-yellow, delicately tinted flesh with a light green heart. Very chaste and refined. Has true honey fragrance. Strong grower, free bloomer, with great big flowers; blooms a couple of days ahead of *Festiva Maxima*. This is a hummer.

**265—CARMEN** (Lemoine, 1898.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, full, double flowers of hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, this color sprinkled with fine dots like *Asa Gray*. Tall, erect, healthy grower. "Good in every respect."

**187—CARNEA ELEGANS** (Calot, 1860.) Crown type; midseason. Perfect shaped pretty flowers, broad petals, clear flesh color with glossy reflex mixed with small yellow petals. Extra fine bloomer.

**34—CHARLEMAGNE** (Crousse, 1880.) Rose type; late. Very double, large globular flowers; color lilac white with a deeper salmon-pink center. Free bloomer, pleasant fragrance. Buds so crowded with petals that in warm, rainy weather they are liable to become water-logged. When well done a beautiful Peony.

**536—CHESTINE GOWDY** (Brand, 1913.) Crown type; late midseason. Prize Peony. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink. These enclose a zone of fine irregularly shaped, closely set petals of deep, rich cream which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad, pink petals splashed and tipped with crimson. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender and strong, bearing a single flower. The flower is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting this variety makes one of our best cut flowers. It has a delightful fragrance, penetrating, lasting and sweet.

**184—CLAUDE GELLEE** (Lemoine, 1904.) Rose type; late. A dwarf blooming creamy-white shaded with Havana-brown with an occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. Not more than one of this variety will be sold to any one customer.



*Avalanche. Very waxy and chaste.*

**127—CLAIRES DUBOIS** (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers; convex and tufted; petals incurved and laciniated, overlapping each other in a charming effect; color rich, clear satiny-pink with glossy reflex. Has the beautiful silvery sheen in a pronounced way seen in that wonderful variety Monsier Jules Elie. A gem of the first water. Some describe this as a glorified Monsieur Jules Elie. How it is possible for anyone to be stoical enough to write a description of Claire Dubois without using a few adjectives is beyond our comprehension. You cannot say too much in her praise. Say all you can and then you have left something unsaid.

**89—CLEMENCE GILLOT** (Crousse, 1885.) Crown type; late. Large double flowers of great beauty; color a uniform shade of light tyrian rose. Strong, erect, tall grower; very good.

**349—COMTE DE NANTEUIL** (Calot, 1858.) Bomb type; midseason. Guards violet-rose, collar lighter, center clear salmon-pink. Fragrant. A really good Peony. A perfect mass of bloom.

**183—CONSTANT DEVRED** (Calot, 1868.) Rose type; very late. Very large, full flower, dark carmine-rose, with chatoyant reflex. One of the best brilliant red varieties.

**237—COQUELIN** (Dessert, 1905.) Semi-double type; early. Large, glorious bloom of perfect cup-shaped form, petals imbricated, bright tyrian-rose becoming distinctly silver tipped. Very rare.

**83—COQUETTE** (Lemoine, 1915.) Bomb type. Late medium sized globular full flower; flesh overlaid with white.

**128—COURONNE d'OR** (Calot, 1873.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. This is the famous Crown of Gold. Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom. Solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white reflecting golden-yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." Delicate carmine pencilings on edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cul-

tivation. An enthusiast on seeing this variety blooming in our fields exclaimed, "Why, Crown of Gold is Festiva Maxima dressed up in her wedding clothes." It is in our opinion the attainment of perfection in the Peony. One grower says: "I believe I could detect Couronne d'Or by its white water lily fragrance anywhere."

**157—DE CANDOLLE** (Crousse, 1880.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, imbricated, full cup-shaped bloom; currant-red shaded with vivid amaranth. A novel and attractive color, blooming in clusters. One of the most effective landscape varieties. Do not overlook this variety if you desire a decidedly novel color. No other like it.

**201—DOCTEUR ANDRY** (Calot, 1864.) Rose type; midseason. A grand Peony that is very showy; makes extraordinary strong bushes. Color purplish violet-red. Extra good.

**119—DOCTEUR BOISDUVAL** (Guerin, 1850.) Rose type; late midseason. The largest of all dark red Peony flowers, of regular, fine form, with large rounded petals. A row or even a single plant of this Peony is conspicuous among the reds across a field for its brilliant, dark maroon coloring. Simply dazzling; nothing finer in all dark red varieties. It's a race between Dr. Boisduval and Felix Crousse as to which is the better Peony, although they in no way conflict, Dr. Boisduval being much darker than Felix Crousse. Dessert, in his manuscript on the Peony, says: "Doctor Boisduval (Guerin) is like Delachei." If this is true, then Dr. Boisduval claims precedence, it being sent out in 1850, while Delachei was not disseminated until 1856.

**363—DOCTEUR BRETONNEAU** (Guerin, 1850.) Rose type. Large, compact flower, midseason; guards pale lilac; center milk-white shaded amber; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; very free bloomer. Extra commercial variety.

**52—DOCTOR CAILLOT** (Verdier, 1856.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A grand flower, coming in large clusters; rich, fiery amaranthine-red. We doubt if there is a finer general purpose red. It will surprise you. Very free bloomer.

**587—DOCTOR EDGAR PLEAS** (Pleas, 1900.) Anemone type. This is one of the most beautiful and wonderful productions without pollen or seed follicles such as man alone could have created and one of the most delicately charming of its type. Guards light lilac-pink; center of flower canary-yellow. When the bloom has obtained its full strength of stem and heritage of beauty the petaloid filaments in the center put on the airs of nobility by donning snow-white plumes midway over the bright yellow surface, being of greater width than on the recurved filaments themselves, each plume being cupped and curved like the white caps on the waves of the ocean—as if it were on dress parade. Mrs. Pleas says in regard to the yellow ones: "I think the Dr. Pleas best, else I had not named it that." Certainly unique.

**327—DOCTEUR H. BARNESBY** (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; late. Very large, full, globular bloom. Color solferino-red, tinged purplish-crimson, changing to clearer tint with very pronounced bluish reflex. Strong stems and good habit; free bloomer in clusters; beautiful and showy.

**795—DOCTOR H. VAN DER TAK** (Nieuwenhuyzen, 1916.) The total effect of the flower is wine red, sometimes showing a few stamens with a pronounced shade of crimson towards the center, while the rims of the petals are shaded somewhat lighter. This is a very free blooming variety. Stems strong and the red flowers show off beautifully against the dark shiny foliage. First class certificate of merit given by the Pomological Society of Boskoop.

**316—DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE** (Kelway, 1896.) Rose type; late. Extra large, compact, flat bloom, solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals; color effect uniform deep rose. Tall, strong grower, fragrant, distinct and beautiful.

**97—DORCHESTER** (Richardson, 1870.) Rose type; very late. This is an extremely valuable Peony for several reasons. First, it is an upright, shapely growing plant. Second, the color is a delicate Hydrangea-pink or salmon-pink, a color that is very rare in Peonies. Third, it blooms very late, thus extending the time at which we may enjoy the Peony fully a week. This Peony by its distinct, clean, salmon-pink color was the lodestone that caused our Mr. John Good to take up Peony culture.

**22—DUC de WELLINGTON** (Calot, 1859.) Bomb type; late midseason. If it were not for the fact that comparisons are odious, we would make the statement and without fear of successful contradiction that there is no variety of white Peonies that has so many points of excellence as this same old Duke of Wellington. A vigorous, tall growing plant with stems sufficiently strong to stand upright. Flowers of enormous size, really gigantic, pyramidal in shape, with high built center. Two rows of large broad guards of pure snow-white, center of flower sulphur-white, free and fragrant; an ideal cut flower.

**41—DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS** (Calot, 1856.) Crown type; early. Blooms several days after *Festiva Maxima*. Superb, cup-shaped, sulphur-white flowers with greenish reflex that lights up the entire flower; gradually changes to a pure snow-white without spot or blemish. In all Peonies there is nothing so exquisitely chaste and beautiful as this variety in the half open bud state. In growth it is entirely distinct, being upright and branching. Certainly a grand Peony. Fragrant.

**796—DUCHESS OF TECK** (Kelway.) Rose type; late midseason; large, full flower, with pure white, waxy petals, with yellow stamens showing. Looks like an improved *Couronne d'Or*.

**180—EDMOND ABOUT** (Crousse, 1885.) Rose type; late midseason. Large double globular form, delicate Hydrangea-pink with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson; buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.

**369—EDOUARD ANDRE** (Mechin, 1874.) Semi-double type; midseason. Dark velvety crimson with carmine violet tints; petals widely notched. Dwarf habit.

**79—EDULIS SUPERBA** (Lemon, 1824.) Crown type; very early. This might well be called the Decoration Day Peony, for it has never failed to be in full bloom for May 30th. Our field of thirty thousand plants is a sight never to be forgotten when seen on that date. A most beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex that under good culture measure from seven to eight inches across. One of the most valuable Peonies. June rose fragrance.

**115—EDWIN FORREST** (Hollis, 1906.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large convex-shaped flower; very full and double. Color light soffierino-red with silvery reflex.

**164—E. G. HILL** (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Very strong upright grower with stiff, straight stems that never fall over; petals are evenly shaped one like the other, opening horizontally into a gigantic flat flower, markedly distinct in this respect. Very large full double flowers in immense clusters. We have never seen the flowers produced singly on a stem. Color a rich tyrian-rose or red, with a wide border of silvery-rose. The color of this Peony lacks the violet shade seen in so many Peonies, and this adds greatly to its attractiveness. An exceedingly free bloomer. Fragrant; magnificent.

**94—ELIE CHEVALIER** (Dessert, 1908.) Crown type; midseason. Opens a large globular bomb, developing into a high built crown, forming a cup of beautifully imbricated petals. Color a uniform tyrian-rose, center elegantly flecked with crimson. Tall grower; free bloomer; fragrant.



*Duchesse de Nemours. A grand Peony.*

**535—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING** (Brand, 1907.) Rose type. Prize Peony. Very late, foliage strikingly large and glossy, a tall commanding white, equalled by none of its color. When first opening the faintest blush of the soft sea-shell pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. First row of guard petals one and a half to two and a half inches long, five or six rows of large, long petals interspersed with smaller ones, crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of larger petals inside of cup which is broad, often six to seven inches across, crimson stripes seen from lower side, corolla loosely full. A pure white of the most attractive form and quality. When in bud, of astonishingly great, cosmic grandeur and unfolding loveliness. One of the most delightfully fragrant Peonies ever created. The delicate shadings of color of the opening bloom in this wonderful flower is frequently referred to as the primrose tint, but that conveys only an imperfect conception. It most closely resembles the alternating glow and shimmer of the early morning pink and red preceding aurora. It is the Queen of Peonies.

**522—ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY** (Kelway.) Rose type. Large cup-shaped bloom of beautiful soft lavender flesh color, enclosed in large guard petals; very large, full, and of perfect form. Very sweetly perfumed. Award of Merit R. H. S. It is remarkable for the great solidity of the bloom.

**531—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX** (Brand, 1907.) Bomb type; late. Prize Peony. Markedly bomb shaped, but with interesting variations in details. Deep shell-pink. The elevated cup shaped center which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson tipped petals is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut flower. Very fragrant. Remarkable variety. Distinct.

**92—ESTAFETTE** (Dessert, 1910.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, globular flowers. Color velvety, clear crimson, shaded with brilliant amaranth with distinct carmine reflex, and a large border of silvery-rose. A fine early variety.



*Lady Helen Vincent. Very graceful and beautiful.*

**209—ELWOOD PLEAS** (Pleas, 1900.) (Synonym Lost Treasure.) Rose type; late midseason. Let Mrs. Pleas describe this wonderful flower: "I claim this is my Peony King. It has the advantage of travel and notoriety, of having been sold for a higher price than any known Peony. It never fails to open six to nine huge flowers on each stem, holding them erect during rain and storm. It bears all the rivalry possible without adding a blush to its delicate beauty. Of largest size, flat, full, double, light shell-pink, gradually changing more beautiful and remaining in bloom a long time." Then again Mr. Germann, the Peony student of Ohio, has this to say: "This Peony no doubt is the most talked of variety in the world. Mrs. Pleas often said it was her favorite, and no doubt among the pinks it holds as high a rank as Jubilee does among the whites. Large and full, outer petals immense. Color dainty Hydrangea-pink with a halo of white; fragrant. Elwood Pleas is said to be the first Peony of her own raising that Mrs. Pleas sold, getting one hundred dollars for it." Mrs. Wm. Crawford, of Indiana, who is both a grower and student of Peonies, says of it: "It is a dainty pink, perhaps a shade or two lighter than La France; does not fade white; good keeper; strong, robust grower; fragrant. Blooms same time as Couronne d'Or, several days before Richardson's Grandiflora. It appeals to me for its dainty color, perfect shape and sweet smell. I kept going to it again and again and found myself saying, 'After all is said and done, you are the sweetest thing in the garden.'" Scarce.

**192—ENCHANTRESSE** (Lemoine, 1903.) Rose type; very late. Very large, globular, compact flowers. Color creamy-white, guards splashed crimson. Center of flower faintly flecked crimson with a greenish reflex. To those who have never seen this greenish reflex in a Peony flower it will be a pleasant surprise. It causes the flower to be fairly luminous. Delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower.

**317—ETTA** (Terry.) Rose type; late. Very large, flat flower, uniform delicate Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Blooms same time as Grandiflora and ranks with that grand variety.

**284—EUCHARIS** (Lemoine, 1909.) Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular flower, creamy-white; very sweetly perfumed. Extra good.

**194—EUGENE BIGOT** (Dessert, 1894.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large imbricated flowers of perfect shape, bright brilliant red with velvety garnet shades. Extra.

**243—EUGENE REIGNOUX** (Dessert, 1905.) Semi-double type; early midseason. Large, globular loose flowers. Color carmine-pink shaded purple.

**21—EUGENE VERDIER** (Calot, 1864.) Rose type; late. Very large compact double flowers. Color delicate Hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra strong stems. Free bloomer; fragrant. This variety has been greatly confused with L'Indispensable. We believe there are more growers that are unacquainted with the true Eugene Verdier than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fellow who blows his horn the loudest and longest about this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L'Indispensable.

**93—EUGENIE VERDIER** (Calot, 1864.) Semi-rose type; early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Verdier. Miss Jessie M. Good, who has devoted considerable time during the past ten years to the study of the Peony while they are blooming, says: "Of all your six hundred varieties I place Eugenie Verdier first and foremost. It has so many good qualities I hardly know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a strong, healthy grower, with bloom on three to four foot stems. The flower is enormously large for a Peony. Then its loose petalage adds a distinctive charm never seen in the varieties crowded with petals. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great

wealth of tints and blending of coloring to fine advantage. What about its color? Simply indescribable. It opens a fresh delicate Hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter, center flushed crimson. The flower hangs on in perfection for two weeks and often finishes with two-thirds of the flower paper-white, the other third in the center a decided Hydrangea-pink. Words absolutely fail to convey an impression of its exceeding great beauty. Fragrant. Easily scores six points of excellence."

**95—EVANGELINE** (Lemoine, 1910.) Rose type; midseason. Has all the good qualities of Lemoine's later introductions. Growth similar to Bayadere. Immense double flowers that open flat, petals beautifully imbricated. Color clear Enchantress-pink, freshly tinted delicate mauve, reverse silver. Deliciously fragrant. A most glorious flower.

**202—FAUST** (Miellez, 1855.) Crown type; midseason. Guard petals and crown Hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white; collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals.

**25—FELIX CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. All Peony enthusiasts are familiar with the fact that it is difficult to get a red Peony that is a self color; that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red without being suffused with violet, purple or crimson shades. Felix Crousse fills the bill. Its large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, are a rich, even, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red. Exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. None better.

**104—FESTIVA** (Donkalaer, 1838.) Rose type; midseason. This variety is sailing under several aliases, such as Festiva Paschaloris, or the Passover Peony, in reference to the blood red spots on the white petals. Is also known around Chicago cut flower market as Drop White, in allusion to these same spots. Is often sold as Festiva Maxima and sometimes under the name of Edulis Alba. Blooms of the largest size, double to the center, pure white, prominently crimson flecked. This, in our opinion, is a much prettier flower than Festiva Maxima, having more and larger crimson spots. Blooms one week later than Festiva Maxima. Dwarf grower; desirable for planting as a border to other Peonies or shrubbery.

**533—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**

(Brand, 1907.) Rose type; late. A majestic white of peerless beauty. Language cannot well describe it. One of the world's best, either new or old. A pure white. The stars of Heaven must have looked on in sympathizing joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Very large, tall, fragrant, faint crimson markings on edges of a few petals, not prominent. One and two orbs on some stems. Surely a queen of purity. Among the white, there is nothing finer in the Peony world, except Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and by those who prefer a pure white, it is regarded as the equal of that matchless variety.

**38—FRAGRANS** (Sir Joseph Banks, 1805.) Bomb type; very late. Compact, full flowers; color solferino-red with slight silvery reflex; strong, vigorous grower, making shapely plants; free bloomer in clusters; an old favorite and extensively grown for cut flowers.

**140—FRAICHEUR** (Lemoine, 1915.) Rose type. Enormous full flowers; large, overlapping petals, creamy white, shading to edge of flower a delicate, dainty pink.

**532—FRANCES WILLARD** (Brand, 1907.) Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower. Petals of varying sizes form a very large rounded flower often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens an exquisite blush white with an occasional carmine touch, changing on the lawn to a pure white. As a cut flower it remains a pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance; an excellent cut flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy; the best flower of its type yet produced. Mrs. Crawford says of it: "I cannot describe the effect fifty or more plants with from twenty to thirty big blooms had on me when I first saw them. A specimen plant on the lawn had forty to fifty blooms. Such a display of nature's colors is seldom seen."

**30—FESTIVA MAXIMA** (Miellez, 1851.) Rose type; early. This is not only the finest white in existence, but many regard it as the queen of all the Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower!" It combines enormous size with wondrous beauty; often seven to eight inches in diameter. Clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. For over sixty years it has held first rank, and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The most popular white Peony for cut flowers. June rose fragrance.

**4—FLORAL TREASURE** (Rosenfield, 1900.) (Syn. *Delicatissima*.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large, full flowers of clear, even pink, shading lighter at the center; very delicate color. "A splendid hemisphere of fragrant loveliness." Long stems uphold the big, handsome blooms. Almost seven inches across; unique and charming. Fine for cut flowers.

**239—FRANCIS B. HAYES** (Richardson.) Rose type; midseason. Pure rich pink, after the color of Humei, which is universally admired; large, globe-shaped.

**99—FRANCOIS ORTEGAT** (Parmentier, 1850.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, deep crimson with dark shades of amaranth, with brilliant golden-yellow anthers; free bloomer; fragrant; very striking.

**96—FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU** (Dessert, 1909.) Semi-rose type; early. Large flower of perfect shape. Color lively brilliant velvety red; almost identical in color with Eugene Bigot, but blooms eight to ten days earlier. An extremely desirable red.



*Yeso. A charming flower.*

**109—GENERAL BERTRAND** (Guerin, 1845.) Bomb type; early. Large, full double flowers of globular form; an even shade of solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong upright grower, fragrant; an extra good variety. Sometimes confused with both Modeste Guerin and Grandiflora Rosea.

**381—GENERAL DAVOUST** (Crousse, 1898.) Rose type; late. Fine, large, globular flower; color amaranth tipped crimson. Splendid.

**198—GENERAL DODDS** (Crousse, 1893.) Semi-rose type; late. Very large globular shaped bloom. Color an even shade of dark tyrian-rose, guard or primary petals splashed emerald green with a few white petals in center of flower. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer; extra.

**380—GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Hollis, 1904.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, flat flower, uniform dark crimson; tall. Certificate.

**401—GEORGIANA SHAYLOR.** (Shaylor, 1912.) Rose type; midseason. Very large bloom with wide petals; flesh-pink changing to a very delicate whitish flesh color in the center. Good in every way.

**54—GERMAINE BIGOT** (Dessert, 1902.) Crown type; midseason. Form of bloom flat, very large and compact; color pale lilac-rose; guards pre-eminently splashed with crimson; a very fresh coloring; collar same color as guards; free bloomer, borne in clusters; strong, erect grower. A royal flower.

**576—GINETTE** (Dessert, 1915.) Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower; very soft flesh-pink shaded salmon, frequently flecked with carmine; fragrance very pleasant; free bloomer in clusters. A very fine variety.

**105—GISELE** (Lemoine, 1902.) Rose type; late midseason. Large, full, double flowers paper-white shaded amber-cream; a beautiful Peony.

**71—GISMONDA** (Crousse, 1895.) Rose type; very late. Here we come to a Peony that has been overlooked or, as one might say, "lost in the shuffle." Large globular flowers produced in lavish profusion. Color lively flesh-pink with delicate rose center; very fragrant. The habit leaves nothing to be desired; strong and upright. It is the very latest pink Peony to bloom that we know of, and particularly valuable for that reason.

**9—GIGANTEA** (Syn. for Lamartine; Calot, 1860.) Rose type; early midseason. Lemoine in 1908 sent out a fine Peony under name of Lamartine, and as Calot's variety was already well known under name of Gigantea we retain same to save confusion. Gigantea describes the size of the flower so well. The flowers are enormous size. It's a race between Gigantea and Monsieur Jules Elie as to which is the larger bloom. Gigantea is flat in shape, while Monsieur Jules Elie is bomb shape. Gigantic flowers seven to eight inches across; occasionally it throws a startling flower ten to twelve inches in diameter on long stems. If it has a fault it is that the stems in some instances do not support the enormous flowers. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose tipped with silvery-white, reflecting a silvery sheen; has an agreeable spicy fragrance. Quite distinct, fully as effective for decoration purposes as the largest and showiest Chrysanthemum. Gigantea is a ravishingly beautiful wild flower. A wonder. Has true June Rose fragrance. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut flowers."

**110—GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT** (Gombault, 1866.) Crown type; midseason. Medium sized globular flower produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more of their beautiful tri-colored bloom; guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals widening towards the center. This flower has the odor of the Lemon.

**111—GLOIRE DE TOURNAINE** (Dessert, 1908.) Rose type; very late. Very full flowers without stamens. Lively velvety-crimson with brilliant amaranthine reflex. Do not overlook this glorious Peony. There are none of its color that are better.

**67—GOLDEN HARVEST** (Rosenfield, 1900.) Bomb type; midseason. A most striking variety producing large, tri-colored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy-white center; center of flower overlaid and tipped with carmine. It combines cream, gold, white, pink, salmon, peach and apricot, the total color effect of the flower being creamy-pink; strong, delicate fragrance. Mr. Harrison says: "It breaks out into a wild, rollicking prodigality of beauty with its large flowers as to almost smother the plant so great is their profusion. We all take off our hats as they pass by and cheer for beauty." The variety Jeanne d'Arc is identical with Golden Harvest.

**771—GOLDEN WEDDING** (Pleas, 1900.) Rose type. Canary-yellow, changing to white; very double and pretty.

**80—GRANDIFLORA** (Richardson, 1883.) Rose type; very late. What shall we say of this veritable "grand flower?" For that is the word translated. After spending three weeks with all the Peonies that had gone before, their vision of loveliness still freshly photographed on the memory, when this ethereally beautiful flower wafts into view, you seem to forget everything you have just seen of beauty and simply want to linger with its loveliness of form, drink in its languorous sweetness so seductive, and dream of its enchanting colors until you are absolutely bewildered. Its immense double flowers are borne in greatest profusion. Color bright sea shell-pink overlaid with delicate lilac and salmon-pink, so fairy-like it reminds one for all the world of huge butterflies hovering over the plants. No collection of Peonies is complete without Grandiflora. It is a wonder.

**221—GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA** (Lemoine, 1824.) Rose type; very early. Large, globular flower, guards milk-white, collar pure white, center on first opening an intermingling of white, salmon and sulphur-yellow; fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best. The true stock is scarce.

**226—GROVER CLEVELAND** (Terry.) Rose type; late. Very large and full; strong, vigorous grower; dark crimson. One of Terry's best.

**772—GYPSY QUEEN** (Pleas, 1913.) Rose type. The tallest, darkest, most compact double red all one shade. Bright, rich garnet with wax-like petals; a long time in bloom without fading. One enthusiast: "It is the largest and best red I ever saw." Substance very firm; does not burn, and has no stamens.

**3—HUMEI** (Anderson, 1810.) Rose type; very late. Very large compact flower that is quite striking. Color cherry-pink, highly cinnamon scented, the only Peony that has this odor, which is indeed an added charm. This is an old standby, being used largely for cut flowers as well as for landscape effect.

**773—HENRY AVERY** (Brand, 1907.) Very late. Very tall, white cluster, center blossom five to six inches across, three or four rows of very light shell-pink guard petals; hidden in these are three rows of short, broad, pale green and white petals edged with carmine. Corolla full, mostly white with a distinct narrow band mixed with yellow petals, giving it a charming effect. This flower is entirely distinct from any we have ever seen. Each stalk produces a large bouquet. Its lateral orbs are open at the same time as the central buds. Exceedingly choice and rare.

**393—HUMEI CARNEA** (Guerin, 1856.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large bloom, clear flesh tinged rose; in color this is quite distinct and immediately attracts attention. We consider this one of the most distinct in color of all Peonies.

**137—IRMA** (Calot, 1859.) Rose type; late. Very large, globular shaped flower that is full and double. Color violet-rose with a few small narrow creamy petals in the center of the flower. A tall, strong grower. Do not overlook this Peony. It will please you.

**233—ISOLENE** (Lemoine, 1916.) Enormous cup-shaped flowers, of purest white, with a tuft of yellowish central petals.

**100—JAMES KELWAY** (Kelway, 1900.) Semirose type; early midseason. This gentleman has been masquerading under the name of Lady Derby for several years. Let us tell you if any man may be called a peach, this one is entitled to it. A very tall, vigorous plant bearing flowers of gigantic size, a veritable giant among giants. Very double and full, borne in immense clusters. Color pure white overlaid with a flush of delicate bridesmaid-pink, tinged yellow at the base of the petals. In addition to its other charms it is surpassingly fragrant, which places it in the front ranks of desirable Peonies, easily admitting it to the society of the "Best Forty." A truly regal flower and should never be omitted from any collection, large or small. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

**292—JEANNE GAUDICHAU** (Millet, 1903.) A most lovely angelic white; when the flower is fully developed it is enveloped as though in a flamy mist of seraphic pink; edges of petals beautifully fringed, center petals scalloped and bordered with carmine. A wonder.

**46—JENNY LIND** (Parsons, 1860.) Bomb type; midseason. Large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex with narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage. A most striking variety and one that has many admirers.

**238—JOHN HANCOCK** (Hollis, 1907.) An in-curving, high-built flower of good size; brilliant crimson.

**774—JOSEPH GRIFFIN** (Pleas, 1909.) Semirose type. No Peony has stems so large, strong and upright, each stem literally bearing an armful of flowers, yet stands erect. Flowers are borne in large clusters of beautiful globular shape. The color is rosy-pink. The broad petals are pronouncedly tipped pure white, causing the surface of the bloom to appear almost pure white. Some flowers are tufted with stamens showing, greatly enhancing its color effect. Elegant.

**542—JUDGE BERRY** (Brand, 1907.) Semirose type; early. Large to very large, opening back, flat. The bud opens pink, the petals open farther and farther back until it becomes a great flat disk of variegated pink and white bloom of surpassing beauty, seven to eight inches in diameter. Ground color white, washed with a soft delicate pink. Petals narrow, long and fringed with some stamens intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer, and always good. Possesses a very delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season, such a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the Peony season, when most of the other varieties are apt to be medium or small, which makes it stand out very distinct and adds much to its desirability. It is singularly attractive on the lawn, and where a massive effect is desired for interior decoration, it is simply superb.

**175—JULES CALOT** (Calot, 1861.) Rose type; midseason. Large, rather flat flower, dark carmine-pink with a silvery reflex and an occasional crimson fleck on central petalage; free bloomer.

**400—JUBILEE** (Pleas, 1908.) Rose type; midseason. Hear Mrs. Pleas tell of this wonderful variety: "Jubilee rightly stands on dress parade at the head of the grandest and most brilliant procession in all the realm of Flora. No queen on her throne was ever more fair or had a more royal following. The flower is of the largest size, often eight to nine inches across, borne in clusters of four to five with flat petals overlapping like those of a Calendula. The color, how can it be described! One feels lost for words to tell of its exceeding great beauty. The promising blush shown when in bud and when half blown forms a halo of delicate loveliness that photographs itself on one's memory never to be forgotten. This halo of color is lost in the full blown flower. See! There it stands in all its pristine purity, absolutely without a rival. So delicate and refined, nothing to compare it with. Impossible to describe. A wonder." Then again Mr. Germann: "The grandest white Peony grown. The buds are pointed like a rose, where other Peony buds are round; just before the buds open, the color shows delicate opal tints. When the immense buds unfold the color changes to ivory-white, and for days increase in beauty. As flowers develop it shows a faint primrose-yellow tint in center; no stamens. Often has five or six side buds that develop into beautiful cup-shaped flowers of indescribable ivory tints that no other Peony possesses. The plant is very vigorous, and one can easily see even before the buds appear that it is an aristocrat among Peonies. The Queen of Pleas Peonies." Mrs. Crawford says: "Somtimes blooms are large and cup-shaped, then again broad and flat on the same plant, but always have that exquisite coloring that no other Peony has. I can always see a Jubilee in my imagination, but cannot describe it."

**261—KARL ROSENFIELD** (Rosenfield, 1908.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very tall, compact grower of stately habit and an A1 bloomer; every shoot has a flower of rich velvety-crimson; a perfect ball; very brilliant and striking. This variety shown at the exhibition of the American Peony Society in June, 1911, received first prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908.

**5—KELWAY'S GLORIOUS** (Kelway, 1909.) Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is without question a most glorious variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Very full, enormous flower of ravishing beauty and purity, gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of the guard petals, very sweetly scented. Mr. Bonnewitz, on the New York Show: "The display contained many beautiful flowers, but greatest of all, in my estimation, was Kelway's Glorious."

**402—KELWAY'S QUEEN** (Kelway.) Rose type; late. Flesh-pink. A most delicate and lovely sort, and very sweet. A rare Peony. First class certificate.

**270—LA COQUETTE** (Guerin, 1861.) Crown type; midseason. Opens flat and builds up into a crown of pyramidal shape. The guards are wide of bright rose-pink, then a fringe of narrow petals of a lighter shade of pink than the guards, these surmounted by a crown of wide rose-pink petals same color as guards; these again followed by a border of cream-white petals, the whole finishing with a prominent tuft of rose-pink. Certainly a coquette.

**300—LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF** (Kelway, 1902.) This is the one Peony most talked of in the Peony world. For a number of years this much-sought-for Peony has been practically out of the trade, and at the present time only a few plants of the true variety are in existence. We guarantee our plants true. We give Kelway's description: "Lovely French-white—that is to say, not a snow-white, although when fully opened it is quite white; in the young stage tinted with a very fresh, delicate pale shade of what is commonly called 'blush' or palest pink. The central flower (the first to open) is a double flower of rather flattened circular form, and the central petals have a very small touch of carmine. It is a very nicely formed flower, and scented, and the plants are exceedingly free flowering and showy. The side flowers (which are freely produced and which open after the central flower) come in semi-double saucer-shaped form, exposing the anthers. The back of the flower near the stem is flushed with pink. Tall and robust. Very scarce. One of the grandest varieties we ever raised."

**112—LA FEE** (Lemoine, 1906.) Crown type; early. Very large globular flower, very compact and double; petals very long, guards mauve-rose, collar creamy-white. Very strong, tall grower; free bloomer. La Fee translated is "The Fairy."

**28—LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL** (Syn. Docteur Bretonneau.) (Verdier, 1854.) Bomb type; early midseason. This Doctor has been masquerading for a number of years under the name of Lady Leonora Bramwell. As Guerin sent out a Docteur Bretonneau, and as this variety is already better known under this name, we will retain same. This is a charming, large, full and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfect symmetrical form. The color is delicate silvery-rose with lively pink center; petals tipped creamy-white with an occasional crimson fleck. In many localities grown for cut flowers. Has the true June rose fragrance. It is a fact that Lady Leonora Bramwell will remain in better shape longer when cut and placed in cold storage than any other Peony. It will keep in this manner for two months.

**776—LADY EMILY** (Pleas, 1907.) Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann describes: "I know of no other Peony that has so many individual qualities as has Mrs. Pleas' Lady Emily." was the comment one Peony lover remarked as he was looking over hundreds of Peonies in bloom. Sturdiness of stem and foliage, loveliness of color shading from ivory-rose-pink and primrose; substance of petals waxy and of good quality, resembling the Iris petals in quality and waved effect; the combined coloring with its interspersed golden stamens remind one of the first tints of sunrise. Large, loose cup-shaped flower with the side buds adding beauty and distinctiveness to the large central flower."



Jubilee, the grandest White Peony grown.

Courtesy of Mr. Germann.



*Albiflora. Nothing to beat this.*

**785—LADY IRIS** (Pleas, 1907.) Rose type; late midseason. The cleanest possible color; white suffused with lake. The shadings and color remind one of the beautiful Iris Queen of May; dainty lavender pink; has long, broad, rich, silky petals growing smaller towards the center. No prettier loosely double flower than this one. Color rare and beautiful.

**190—LA FAYETTE** (Dessert, 1904.) Rose type; midseason. This is really so gorgeous a variety that a page in this book would not suffice to tell of its wondrous beauty. The flowers last for fully two weeks, are of giant size, the petals being beautifully fringed. The color is a lovely shade of salmon-pink with touches of heliotrope and a delicate tinting of cerise in the reflex. The most unique and entirely distinct coloring yet shown in a Peony flower. Absolutely in a class by itself in this respect. La Fayette has set a high water mark that we believe will stand for years.

**199—LA FIANCÉE** (Lemoine, 1898.) Crown type; midseason. Very large, high built flower, creamy-white, base of petals shaded yellow, center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower until it fairly entrances with its golden glow; very floriferous. Perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancée of Dessert.

**216—LA FONTAINE** (Dessert.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, cup-shaped flowers with prominent stamens; very brilliant amaranth, with silver reflex. Extra good.

**214—LA FONTAINE** (Lemoine, 1904.) Bomb type; late midseason. Large and double, violet-rose; collar lighter; primary petals very wide; center flecked with crimson. Fragrant and a very delicate color.

**159—LA PERLE** (Crousse, 1885.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, globular flowers; color white overlaid with lilac, with a blush center; central petals noticeably flecked with carmine, sometimes splashed; upright grower; free bloomer in clusters; extra fine. If you desire a real pretty Peony try this one; it will not disappoint you. We consider it very nearly at the head of the procession.

**144—LA FRANCE** (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; late midseason. This is the one Peony that is sought after by every progressive Peony grower in Europe and America. It stands pre-eminently in a class by itself. When M. Lemoine produced this Peony he eclipsed everything that had preceded it. It bears enormously large, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. Color La France-pink as the flower ages, finishing soft apple blossom-pink reflecting mauve. The outer guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center deepening at the base. The flower appears to light up and glow; simply wonderful; nothing in its color; nothing in its class. An extremely free bloomer, as eight out of every ten small divisions will flower. Extra strong grower with long stems. A glorious flower. The stock of this Peony is very limited, and much of it is diseased. We are often asked if our stock is clean. The best answer to this is that the past June we had three-year plants that averaged 30 big, perfect blooms to the plant. Never mind about the disease if you can get bloom like that.

**147—LA LORRAINE** (Lemoine, 1901.) Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular flowers; color creamy-white overlaid with the daintiest, prettiest, soft pink ever seen in any flower; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony flower lasting so long. This is in every way a fit companion to La France. Another variety that most growers have diseased. Until this year our stock of this grand Peony was affected.

**60—LAMARTINE** (Lemoine, 1908.) Rose type; midseason. Grand, large flowers with broad imbricated petals of great durability; color rosy-carmine, bordered silvery white; extra good; a very attractive and striking Peony.

**149—LA ROSIERE** (Crousse, 1888.) Semi-double type; midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters usually of five flowers on a stem; all flowers open at one and the same time; thus a single stem makes a huge bouquet in itself. The flowers consist of several rows of large, pure white petals, the center of the flower being a large disc of golden-yellow stamens, resembling a huge chalice of molten gold. The effect of the white and gold in such handsome form is both startling and entrancing. In form and effect resembles an enormous tea rose. Every woman who sees it immediately desires to possess it.

**208—LA TENDRESSE** (Crousse, 1896.) Rose type; early. Very full, spreading flower of immense size in clusters; petals very thick and wax-like. Color creamy-white changing to pure white; guards slightly splashed, center flecked crimson. Flecks are very prominent on some blooms, very slight on others; very free flowering and fragrant. One of the very choicest.

**103—LA TULIPE** (Calot, 1872.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, globular, fragrant flowers, delicate blush-white, shading to ivory-white, with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Again we quote Harrison: "There is no Peony so attractive in bud as this. First a ball interlaced with green, red and white. As it grows these interlacings become pronounced. There is no bloom whose unfoldings you watch with greater interest. It finally opens a solid ball of softest blush with streaks of carmine. There it sits in all its beauty, a glorious flower in a chalice of veined marble, emitting a delightful perfume." Our rows of this gave the appearance of a huge bank of snow for fully two weeks.

**32—LAURA DESSERT** (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; early. Large, full flower, guard petals creamy-white, center lively canary-yellow. A most beautiful and superb variety.

**168—LIVINGSTONE** (Crousse, 1879.) Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Color pale lilac-rose with sheen of silver; very free sure bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut flower variety. One of the prize winners.

**286—LAURENCE** (Lemoine, 1911.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A very delicate shade of creamy-white overlaid with tender rose. Odor of fresh honey.

**27—L'ECLETAANTE** (Calot, 1860.) Bomb type; midseason. Flowers very double and full; color deep, brilliant velvety-crimson. It makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up straight and erect well above the foliage. We think this one of the finest Peonies. Our sales of this variety the past season were upwards of ten thousand.

**117—LEVIATHAN** (Kelway, 1899.) Rose type; midseason. As its name would indicate, this is a Leviathan as to size. Has large petals. Color bright deep rose, a color that is rather scarce in Peonies. In fact it is the best solid, deep rose color in all Peonies. Extra fine.

**293—LILLE 1902** (Millet, 1902.) Bomb type; midseason. Enormous flowers with crown of flowers flat, cherry-red, silvery reflex.

**20—LE CYGNE** (Lemoine, 1907.) Rose type; midseason. This was appropriately named when it was christened "The Swan." Those who visited the Peony show in 1903 at Paris say that Le Cygne was easily the grandest white flower that they ever beheld. A visit to M. Lemoine's place on June 4, 1911, was rewarded by seeing the original plant of this Peony in full bloom. It was a large plant, standing at the entrance to the grounds, and arrested immediate attention, giving the impression of a huge ball of snow, a sight never to be forgotten. This was the only plant M. Lemoine, the originator, had of this variety, showing how very rare Le Cygne is. To show how careful he was of this plant when he sold from it he did not dig the entire plant up, but dug a trench down by its side and removed what he sold without disturbing the balance of the plant. With us it grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, with good, stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all Peonies; buds borne in clusters. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals. Color creamy-white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom of this variety makes it easily distinguishable from all others. Unquestionably the finest of all white Peonies. Easliy scores the six points of excellence. Has the true June rose fragrance. In the American Peony societies' voting contest on the newer Peonies Le Cygne, out of a possible 10, scored 9.9, receiving the highest score of all.

**275—L'INDISPENSABLE** (Origin unknown.) Rose type; late midseason. A variety of unknown French origin and sent out from Holland and is greatly confused with Eugene Verdier. Indeed most of the Eugene Verdier sold is this variety. It is a huge ball of delicate baby-pink. Has by far the most petals of any Peony in our collection. On the Pacific slope this is said to stand at the head of the list of all varieties. With us it at times seems to waterlog, and a few outside petals burn.

**135—LINNE** (Verdier, 1860.) Rose type; midseason. Large, globular, compact bloom. Color tyrian-rose; guards slightly flecked with crimson; quite floriferous. A good variety.

**544—LONGFELLOW** (Brand, 1907.) Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red Peonies. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals, while the outer petals are slightly reflexed. Its erect habit, vivid color and long season give it rare value either for home grounds or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. A fine companion for Frances Willard. Of equal height and blooming at the same time, they form a beautiful contrast. The most brilliant Peony in our whole list.

**777—LORD KITCHENER** (Renault, 1915.) Rose type; very early. A most beautiful flower, well filled out; of a brilliant cherry-red color; a most dazzling hue; very free bloomer, lasting well. It is the earliest of all Chinese Peonies to bloom, therefore is very valuable. Said to bloom almost as early as the *Officinalis* family of Peonies.

**581—LOVELINESS**—(Hollis, 1907.) Rose type; midseason. This is undoubtedly a great Peony. It was first shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where it received a first-class certificate of merit. Also judged by the Peony expert, the Rev. Harrison, to be a leader. An exquisite flesh-tinted shade of pink, has been likened to the blush on a maiden's cheek. Of good size and a finely modeled flower. Fragrant. No collection complete without it.

**82—LOUIS VAN HOUTTE** (Calot, 1867.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. Old favorite.

**204—MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT** (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, imbricated flower, perfect in form, glossy flesh tinged clear carmine, center flecked with crimson. Extra fine variety of exquisite fresh coloring.

**183—MADAME BARRILLETT DESCHAMPS** (Calot, 1868.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flower with very wide petals. Color clear violet-rose fading to a delicate silvery-pink when the sunlight strikes it. Fragrant; extra good.

**282—MADAME BENOIT RIVIERE** (Riviere, 1898.) Very large, beautifully cup-shaped flower; broad outer petals of soft pink; inner petals narrow and of a salmon-pink color with dark salmon at the base.

**106—MADAME BOLLET** (Calot, 1867.) Rose type; midseason. Very compact, globular double bloom. Color clear rose with silvery-white reflex, lingulated with carmine. Fragrant, free and fine.

**160—MADAME BOULANGER** (Crousse, 1886.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color glossy tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Extra fine, and a much sought after Peony.

**138—MADAME BUCQUET** (Dessert, 1888.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower. Color velvety-crimson, almost black, very rich and magnificent; very free. All who see it insist on having it. Very attractive, brilliant variety.

**19—MADAME CALOT** (Miellez, 1856.) Rose type; early. Large, convex bloom, Hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur-tint in the collar. This Peony has three distinctive qualities over all other varieties. First, it blooms any and every year, never failing; second, it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Madame Calot stands pre-eminent. Then again it is the earliest light colored Peony, blooming with us at Decoration Day right along with Edulis Superba. Probably the most useful all-round Peony we grow. Simply a wonder.

**43—MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL** (Crousse, 1897.) Rose type; late. Large, globular, convex flower that is very compact and full; uniform deep pink or soferino-red, with silvery reflex and salmon shadings; beautiful and distinct.

**131—MADAME CROUSSE** (Calot, 1866.) Crown type; midseason. Free bloomer in clusters; large flowers of pure white with crimson flecks on crown. Thought by many to be the best all around white.

**223—MADAME DE GALHAU** (Crousse, 1883.) Rose type; late. Medium large compact bloom. Guards rose white, center pale lilac-rose. Free bloomer; fragrant. Let us tell you that when this Peony bloomed the past season, and we saw it in all its glory, it was a revelation to us. The coloring is different, so is the make-up of the flower, and you simply wonder if there can be a prettier flower than Madame de Galhau.

**197—MADAME DE VATRY** (Guerin, 1863.) Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center striped carmine. Splendid cut flower variety and a fine bedding sort; fragrant. One of Mr. Ward Welsh's favorites.

**16—MADAME DE VERNEVILLE** (Crousse, 1885.) Bomb type; early. One of the most charming varieties on the market. Guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the flower; the blooms are very full and double, of the purest white suffused with daintiest blush except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on central petals; exceptionally free. We have counted sixty-five large, perfect blooms on one plant open at the same time. Certainly a wonder. Has the true June rose fragrance.



1—*Monsieur Dupont.*  
2—*Albert Crousse.*

3—*Marie Lemoine.*  
4—*Monsieur Jules Elie.*

**101—MADAME DUCEL** (Mechin, 1880.) Bomb type; midseason. A very large, wonderful flower; broad guard petals; center bomb shaped like a huge ball; very double and compact. The closely set central petals are beautifully incurved as in a Chrysanthemum. The whole flower, both guards and bomb, a solid color of silvery-lilac-pink or mauve rose, very distinct and floriferous; holds its form and color to the end. Indispensable. Stands among the very first Peonies.

**32—MADAME FOREL** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, very full double bloom; color glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex; known as the "Princess of Pink Peonies," a title it well deserves and proudly carries. Extra fine.

**7—MADAME EMILE GALLE** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. Large, double, cup-shaped, imbricated flowers; color delicate sea-shell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most ethereally beautiful of all Peonies; inexpressibly grand. Not a new Peony, but scarce and rare. Quite a number of visitors to our field fairly rave over the great beauty of this flower.

**274—MADAME FOULD** (Crousse, 1893.) Rose type; very late. A large, full flower, outer petals milk-white, center lilac-white, very slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Blooms very late—in fact, it is the last white to bloom. An extra good sort.

**139—MADAME EMILE LEMOINE** (Lemoine, 1899.) Semi-rose type; midseason. M. Lemoine thought enough of this Peony to honor it with his wife's name. Tall, strong, vigorous grower. Enormous buds opening into extra large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush, each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive, even shape. Color on first opening glossy-white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny-pink, covered with minute lilac dots. When fully blown, pure white. A variety you want to linger with; strong grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

**297—MADAME EMILE DUPRAZ** (Riviere, 1911.) Very large cup-shaped flower of soft carmine rose; interior of the flower darker, with soft velvety tints and silvery reflex; beautiful shade; blooms in clusters.

177—**MADAME D' HOUR** (Calot, 1864.) Rose type; midseason. Very large flowers, soft carmine-pink with silvery reflex. Extra.

133—**MADAME FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI** (Riviere, 1911.) Anemone type. Very large flower, beautiful flesh pink shaded soft rose; center dark salmon-rose, a very lively color; upright grower. extra good.

294—**MADAME GAUDICHAU** (Millet, 1902.) Very large, globular flower with broad petals. In color this is a rich garnet with blackish hues; said to be as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac, but more brilliant.

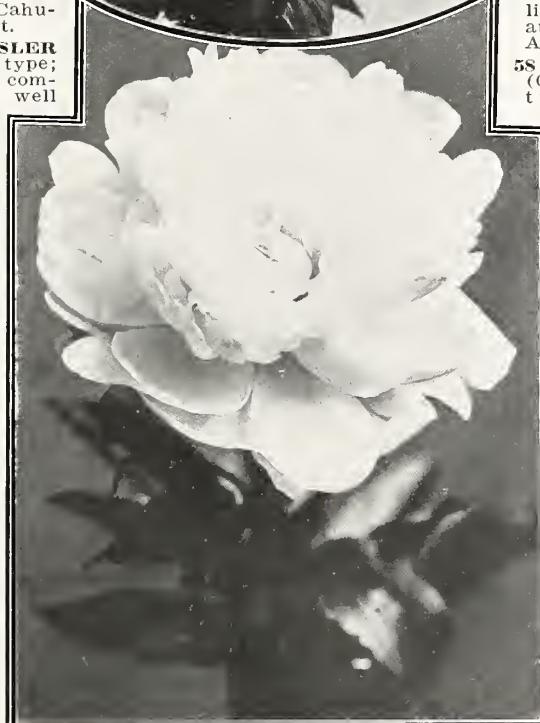
156—**MADAME GEISSLER** (Crousse, 1880.) Rose type; midseason. Gigantic, compact, imbricated, well formed bloom, on strong, erect stems. Color glossy pink, shading to bright bengal-rose on base of petals; fine. Mr. Kline says of this Peony: "Visitors to our fields invariably pause in astonishment before our block of this variety. The word sensational best describes Madame Geissler, and it is difficult to speak in temperate terms of this marvelous flower. It is one of the very largest Peonies in existence. Very double, globular, imbricated, massive and imposing."

148—**MADAME JULES CALOT** (Calot, 1868.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, double flower, lilac-white narrow petals in collar with a tuft of white petals in center. Color laid on in splashes. Tall, good habit, fine bloomer.

113—**MADAME JULES DESSERT** (Dessert, 1909.) Rose type; midseason. There are more Peony "cranks" daffy over this variety at the present time than over any other. It is a flower to reckon with. Very large, imbricated flat flower as big as a dinner plate; the petals undulated. Color pure white overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush with a pronounced pink center, intermixed with golden stamens. This beautiful Peony might well be called the blushing bride. Stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit; an absolutely superior variety.

136—**MADAME THOUVENIN** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late midseason. Brilliant rosy-red, flushed carmine and lilac. Large, globular flower.

519—**MADAME SCHMIDT** (Calot, 1873.) Fine flower; very pale pink guards with a very slight blush tint in the center. Extra. A most beautiful Peony.



Upper, *Duc de Wellington*.  
Lower, *Madame Emile Galle*.

225—**MADAME LEBOON** (Calot, 1855.) Rose type; late. Large, full blooms, brilliant cherry-pink tinged aniline-red, collar creamy-white, center flecked crimson. Very showy.

178—**MADAME LOISE MERIE** (Calot, 1863.) Rose type; late midseason. Immense, very double bloom on stiff, erect stems. Color fleshy-white with silvery reflex, occasional touch of carmine on the borders of the petals.

330—**MADAME MANCHET** (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; very late. Large, imbricated, very full flower, silvery-lilac shaded purplish-pink at the base of the petals. A very fine variety.

58—**MADAME MOUTOT** (Crousse, 1892.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large blooms with broad petals, bright carmine-cherry or tyrian-rose, silvery reflex, free bloomer in clusters. Brilliant and showy; fragrant.

186—**MADAME LEMONIER** (Calot, 1865.) Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower; color pale lilac-rose changing to lilac overcast with white collar of cream-white, petaloids almost concealed with very wide center; petals flecked crimson; fragrant. Tall, vigorous, fine habit.

74—**MADAME MUYS-SART** (Calot, 1869.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, well shaped bloom. Color an even shade of china-pink or solferino-red, tipped silver. Fragrant; tall grower. Very floriferous variety.

797—**MADAME PLEAS** (Pleas, 1912.) Crown type; midseason. The Aristocrat of the Peony garden. The daintiest possible creation. Elongated, imbricated guards of light lilac, the crown petals rosy flesh edged yellow stamens inter-

lilac and crimson with mingled. The central twisted, of different lengths, cupped and overlapping, being a mixture of lilac, flesh, rose, yellow and white, gradually changing to lilac and white. In this stage of development Madame Pleas is a most enchantingly beautiful ornament.

116—**MADAME REIGNOUX** (Dessert, 1909.) Rose type; early. Large, full flowers. Color velvety carmine-pink with silvery border; blossoms in clusters.

166—**MADEMOISELLE DESBUISSEONS** (Crousse, 1893.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom, imbricated and flat; extra large petals; color tender glossy pink, center of waxy-white; guards violet-rose.

**478—MADEMOISELLE JEANNE RIVIERE** (Riviere, 1908.) Large flower of perfect shape. Outside petals soft flesh pink, sulphur-white in the center, delicate color. Very fragrant.

**253—MADEMOISELLE JULIETTE DESSERT** (Dessert, 1888.) Rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flower of great beauty. Color clear cherry-pink with silvery reflex; stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer.

**15—MADEMOISELLE LEONIE CALOT** (Calot, 1861.) (Syn. Monsieur Charles Leveque,) Rose type; late midseason. One of the grandest of Peonies; tall grower, and is such a free bloomer that it completely hides the plant; the coloring is so refined as to instantly arrest attention, being a delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, and numerous dots of faint, Heliotrope-pink. These dots are so harmoniously blended with the coloring of the flower as to add a charm of indescribable beauty. Exquisitely superb.

**245—MADEMOISELLE MARIE CALOT** (Calot, 1872.) Rose type; late midseason. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson. Fragrant.

**33—MADEMOISELLE RENEE DESSERT** (Mechin, 1880.) Bomb type; midseason. Large, full, globular flower, an even shade of pure mauve, silvery tipped. Tall, erect, fine.

**18—MADEMOISELLE ROUSSEAU** (Crousse, 1886.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, finely shaped flowers, primary or guard petals milk-white, prominently splashed carmine. Central petals sulphur-white with slight blush tinge. Extreme center of flower flecked with carmine. A prominent Peony grower on seeing this flower said that "not a root of it should ever be sold for less than three dollars." Extra fine.

**254—MARCELLE DESSERT** (Dessert, 1899.) Crown type; midseason. Large blooms of admirable shape and perfect regularity; rounded petals built up into a high, conspicuous crown creamy-white lightly spotted lilac, center flecked crimson. The color is one to conjure with, being of great freshness and remarkable delicacy. Has the agreeable fragrance of the Tea Rose.

**39—MARECHAL VALLIANT** (Calot, 1867.) Rose type; late. Immense globes of light red, with shades of mauve. At Chicago flower show in June, 1905, it won the first prize for best red. It was then sailing under the name of Grandiflora Rubra. About as big a red Peony as is grown.

**295—MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU** (Millet, 1903.) Very large, cup-formed; color white very lightly and irregularly touched carnation, center petals fine cut, extreme ends of ligules gold.

**276—MARGUERITE GERARD** (Crousse, 1892.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, flat-shaped flower with broad petals blooming in clusters; color delicate Hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy-white. Many of the central petals and even the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips; fragrant. What can we say of this imposing wonderful flower? Visitors to our fields pause in astonishment before our rows of this variety. It looks at you from any position or angle at which you may stand, and seems to say, "Did you ever see a flower so sensational of beauty so radiant? Verily, Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

**129—MARIE DEROUX** (Crousse, 1881.) Rose type; late. Large, compact, imbricated bloom of flat shape; color flesh-pink, bordered milk-white; blooms in clusters; fragrant.

**130—MARIE JACQUIN** (Verdier.) (Syn. Bridesmaid, Kelway and Water Lily Barr.) Semi-double type; midseason. What shall we say of this large, glorious flower? Color glossy rosé-white, with rose tinge on buds, with a great wealth of golden-yellow stamens in the center, which gives it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms come single, but after becoming established it is semi-double, then following on it produces full double flowers that are of great beauty. The flowers of this charming variety suggest our native white Water Lily; fragrance very rich and languorous. This is quite dissimilar from all other Peonies, and is a prime favorite with everybody, especially the ladies.

**301—MARIE D'HOUR** (Calot, 1883.) Rose type; midseason. A fine shaped flower, rosy-flesh with white reflex. A Peony that will make you sit up and take notice.

**212—MARIE CROUSSE** (Crousse, 1892.) Bomb type; midseason. Enormous, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems; color soft salmon-pink shaded a glossy satiny-lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony. A sort that is rare and nothing prettier in the whole range of Peony flowers. In the voting contest it stood 9 out of a possible 10.

**31—MARIE LEMOINE** (Calot, 1869.) Rose type; very late. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color ivory-white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over, and well he may. We can supply twenty-five thousand Marie Lemoines at popular prices, guaranteeing every plant true to name. This is the absolutely indispensable Peony to any collection, large or small.

**10—MARIE STUART** (Calot, 1856.) Crown type; midseason. Out of all our Peonies this is our favorite. It always comes with three flowers to the stem; first the crown or central bud opens into a good sized high built flower of pyramidal shape, the color being a delicate lavender flecked with crimson. As this flower ages it changes to a pure soft white delicately tinted lilac, and then the two lateral buds open; these buds are two or three inches lower on the stem than the crown flower. They are a delicate lavender, and with the white bloom in the center this one stem forms a splendid bouquet of celestial loveliness. Take a flowering stem of this and gradually turn same around and the effect is the same as that of changeable silk. Our field plot of Marie Stuart in bloom is surely "a carpet fit for the feet of angels to tread." Of all the light colored Peonies Mr. Good says: "This is my favorite."

**70—MARTHA BULLOCH** (Brand, 1907.) Rose type. Prize Peony. Named for ex-President Roosevelt's mother. Mammoth cup-shaped blossom often nine to twelve inches across. The largest of the good Peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The most striking and distinct of all our seedlings. The delicate shadings of this wonderful flower, from soft shell-pink on the outside to a deep rose-pink in the center, may be imagined, but can never be described. The plant itself seems to realize the beauty of its flowers since it puts forth a strong, stiff stem which supports these mammoth blossoms proudly above the foliage as if to say to the floral world: "Match me if you can." It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes. This, unlike most large Peonies, is a fine and delicate structure with a strong and agreeable fragrance which makes it most desirable and effective as a cut flower. A single flower on a stalk stem, in a graceful crystal vase, produces a charming effect in the drawing room or on the library table. Where a Peony of enormous size, delicate structure, with soft, well blended colors and having a delightful fragrance is desired, it can be found in its highest degree of perfection in Martha Bulloch. One of the judges at the Minnesota State Horticultural Society flower show, a collector and recognized connoisseur, made this remark: "I awarded Martha Bulloch first prize and consider it one of the very finest Peonies in existence, gigantic in size and exquisitely beautiful." Comparisons may be odious, but quoting from Mr. Brand, when he first exhibited Martha Bulloch: "The first flower I set eyes on was a great big vase of Marie Lemoine in all her glory. It almost took my breath away. I do not believe there is any Peony that is better than Marie Lemoine when it is perfect as these were. Right by the side of Marie Lemoine stood a vase of great large Therese. And I lost my breath the second time. I thought I could not possibly have anything that would compare with these two vases. So I opened up my first box with a good deal of fear. It was Martha Bulloch. When I lifted the waxed paper from off the great pink beauties and saw their faces just as fresh as when I had placed them in the box several hours before, I had no fear of the result. This vase of Martha Bulloch claimed the attention of the Peony lovers of that show."

**62—MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN** (Dessert, 1911.) Semi-rose type; midseason. One may count the red varieties of Peonies that have merit on the fingers of both hands. M. Dessert, of Chenonceaux, has been fortunate in the past in producing some of the finest reds, for which we owe him our thanks. In presenting us with Marquis C. Lagergren he has probably added his choicest red sort. Large, bright velvety-crimson; brilliant and showy with distinct silvery border; strong stems; profuse bloomer.

**778—MARY ANDERSON** (Pleas.) Midseason. A Peony that has rare individuality, both in form and color effect, being salmon-pink shading lighter in the center with a few golden stamens intermingled. Form of flower loose cup-shaped, giving it the effect of a pink Water Lily.

**547—MARY BRAND** (Brand, 1907.) Prize Peony. A vivid crimson with a silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliancy. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. The description of an individual flower gives but a slight idea of the beauty of the growing plant. The single flowers are often immense; many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark red Peony in cultivation, for lasting effects as a cut flower as well as in the garden. Not quite so bright in color as Longfellow, but a much larger bloomer. Midseason. Its fragrance is also delightful and charming. Mr. C. S. Harrison, the veteran author of the Peony Manual and a discriminating expert, in an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Association, June, 1916, said of it: "Mary Brand is the grandest red Peony in existence." We think Mr. Harrison is right and we believe that all discriminating experts will agree with him. It qualifies from every standpoint of excellency, and is unquestionably a wonderful creation.

**784—MARY WOODBURY SHAYLOR** (Shaylor, 1916.) "A very distinct Peony. Guard petals fresh clear pink with a creamy colored center, and a canary golden color at the heart. Dwarf habit with stiff stems and wide leaves. An Aristocrat among Peonies," as one of my customers writes.

**246—MASTERPIECE** (Kelway, 1895.) Semi-rose type; early. Brilliant tyrian-rose; free bloomer. A very distinct and beautiful variety. Fine, tall grower; fragrant.

**151—MATHILDE DE ROSENECK** (Crousse, 1883.) Rose type; late. Soft flesh-pink, shading deeper toward the center with tintings of lilac and chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower, beautiful and distinct. This we consider one of the most valuable Peonies in our list. It has such gloriously beautiful big flowers on long stems as to fairly take your breath. Every flower is perfect, both in form and color. A wonder.

**275—MATHILDE MECHIN** (Mechin, 1880.) Bomb type; early. Guards pale lilac-rose, center tinted lighter, collar cream-white. Lemon fragrance.

**765—MAUD L. RICHARDSON** (Hollis.) Rose type. Late. Large, rather loose, flat flower. Pale lilac-rose, center lighter. Fragrant.

**35—MEISSONIER** (Crousse, 1886.) (Syn. American Beauty.) Bomb type; midseason. Very brilliant crimson; full double flowers on stiff, wiry stems; the stems may sometimes have short crooks in them, but they are never weak. The coloring is wonderfully rich and brilliant. In the Chicago cut flower markets this Peony is known as the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance in color to the Rose of that name. A grand cut flower.

**203—MIGNON** (Lemoine, 1908.) Rose type; late. This variety has many of the same good characteristics as the famous variety Solange. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad, imbricated petals; soft light rose passing to amber-cream; fragrant; growth very vigorous. Has all the good points.



*The Good & Reese office stands in a beautiful grove of forest trees.*

**209—MIDNIGHT** (Origin unknown.) In this Peony we have practically a black flower, a great deal darker red than Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Its color is black with garnet hues at the base of the petals. Well do we remember the first time this Peony attracted our attention. We were going through our test plot of two plants of each variety when we saw it off about one hundred and fifty feet away. We fairly ran to it, attracted by its pronounced black color. At once we compared the flower with those of Cahuzac, and Mr. Ward Welsh exclaimed: "Martin, if you could give off color you would make a white mark on Midnight." Nothing like it in the whole Peony family. Entirely different from any other Midnight that has been introduced.

**766—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM** (Pleas., 1906.) Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann describes this: "Another delightful variety originated by Mrs. Pleas. It evidently has Jubilee blood in it. Color ivory-white; outer petals broad and long with good waxy substance. Center pale yellow which gives it a dainty primrose halo that is so desirable in Peonies. Form of center different from any other Peony. Good keeper as cut flower and very desirable for specimen plants on the lawn or for general landscape effect. Very rare." Only one plant to a customer.

**8—MIREILLE** (Crousse, 1894.) Rose type; very late. There are three distinguishing characteristics of this Peony that stand out clear and distinct. First, it is the only white Peony without markings, tints, shades, flecks or stamens whatsoever, being a pure immaculate paper-white; second, it is the largest of all white Peonies. When you see Marie Lemoine, which is one-third larger than Festiva Maxima, you exclaim, "Surely this cannot be a Peony flower; it is too big." But look what is coming around the corner, the mammoth flower of Mireille, fully a third larger than Marie Lemoine; third, it is the latest blooming of all the white Peonies, a most desirable quality to commend it, as it extends the blooming period. These three exceptionally fine points make this the most sought after of all the white Peonies for cut flowers.

**403—MISS SALWAY** (Kelway.) Crown type. Early. Very large, compact, globular flower with high crown. Primary petals white, center lilac-white, with collar of sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. First class certificate Royal Horticultural Society. Also Certificate of Merit R. B. S. Extra fine.

**152—MODELE de PERFECTION** (Crousse, 1875.) Rose type; late. Enormous, perfectly compact, double flower of pronounced pyramidal shape; very distinct in this respect, and was well named Model of Perfection; guard and collar light violet-rose with shades of flesh-pink, marbled and veined with bright rose, silver tipped, deepening in the center; profuse bloomer. Not one of the newest Peonies, but one of the best and very scarce. The Springfield florists visited our Peony fields in June, 1912, and everyone of them without exception picked Model of Perfection as the handsomest flower in the field. John M. Good says: Give him Marie Stuart and Modele de Perfection to start with and he has the foundation laid for the best Peony collection in the world. There are no prettier Peonies grown than these two.

**107—MILES STANDISH** (Hollis.) Rose type; late midseason. Globular form, compact and full. Very rich dark crimson; free bloomer.

**158—MODESTE GUERIN** (Guerin, 1845.) Bomb type; midseason. Large, handsome, globular bloom; color a uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine; has the true fragrance of the American Beauty Rose. Best Peony of its color to bloom at this season. This variety is coming into favor very fast.

**150—MONSIEUR BOUCHARLATAINE** (Calot, 1868.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large, full, compact, imbricated bloom, bright pink shaded darker pink with broad silvery reflex. Free bloomer. Excellent for landscape work.

**247—MONSIEUR CHEVREUL** (Dessert, 1899.) Rose type; late. Large, imbricated, full bloom, uniform violet rose. Extra fine variety.

**153—MONSIEUR DUPONT** (Calot, 1872.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, well built, cup-shaped bloom, ivory-white; center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine and lit up with golden stamens at base of petals. The carmine dots on Mons. Dupont are larger and more showy than on any other variety where such spots occur. A truly royal flower. You must add to the six points of excellence, which this grand Peony possesses, the indefinable point of charm which but few flowers have.

**48—MONSIEUR JULES ELIE** (Crousse, 1888.) Bomb type; early midseason. This is the king of all Peonies, and is without question M. Crousse's masterpiece. Immense globular, very full flowers. Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that fairly shimmers in the sunlight. Monsieur Jules Elie is claimed by many to be the largest of all Peony flowers. On young, vigorous plants we have had flowers eight and nine inches through. In fact they are so large and handsome that but few can realize they are Peony blooms on first seeing them. An unapproachable variety from any standpoint. When cut in the bud, a good keeper, thus fine for cut flowers. Our planting comprises some twenty thousand plants of this grand Peony. Easily scores the six points of excellence. "Visitors at the Boston show last year will remember that a mammoth or rather mastodonic bloom of the same variety drew the first place there, too, and in this year's show at Boston, both first and second premiums fell to the same sort."

**6—MONSIEUR KRELAGE** (Crousse, 1883.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. Deep currant or solferino-red with amaranthine center. The French hybridists evidently spilled their paint pot after producing this superb variety, as there is nothing in Peonies of its color. Large, flat flowers as big as a plate; perfect in outline. Grand in every way.

**154—MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC** (Dessert, 1899.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, massive, well formed flowers; a perfect solid ball of deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Some claim the darkest Peony in existence; good, erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit. Extraordinary. This is an entirely different shade of maroon from that of Midnight. They are both marvelous varieties.

**260—MONT BLANC** (Lemoine, 1899.) Rose type; early midseason. Very large, compact, globular bloom. Milk-white center, slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. One of the finest Peonies in existence.

**779—MR. L. VAN LEEUWEN** (Nieuwenhuyzen, 1916.) Beautiful flower of faultless shape; large and double, petals somewhat irregular; dark pink with delicate reflex; free bloomer. Strong stems. A fine cut flower variety.

**786—MRS. M. B. BECKETT** (Mrs. Pleas, 1910.) Semi-rose type. Guards deep rose, petaloïds silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermingled throughout, borne in large, loose clusters.

**780—MRS. PLEAS** (Terry, 1900.) Outside petals broad, of a deep rose color; inside fringed, straw color, tipped white; center bright rose. A beautiful variety.

**750—MULTIFLORA** (Pleas, 1900.) Rose type; very early. This Peony no doubt is the one that inspired Mrs. Pleas to go forward with the work of originating other varieties. A most beautiful shade of silvery-pink fine as China silk and glossy as satin. This has three desirable qualities possessed by no other Peony. It is the first double Chinensis Peony to open, blooming with the *Officinalis* family. The most floriferous, bearing nine to ten flowers on each stem, ten to thirteen flowers not uncommon, and remains longest in bloom in hot sun, for fully three weeks. A clump of Multiflora with from twenty-five to thirty-five stems of its immense clusters of bloom all open at one time is a sight never to be forgotten. Should be in every collection.

**61—NE PLUS ULTRA** (Miellez, 1856.) Rose type; early midseason. This variety, when well established, is an extremely snowy and pretty flower. Color light violet-rose with silvery reflex, central petals overlaid with salmon-pink. A vigorous, strong growing and very desirable Peony.

**121—NEPTUNE** (Dessert, 1905.) Crown type; midseason. Habit of plant tall and erect. Lilac-white crown, collar milk-white with creamy-white stigmas. Fragrant; free bloomer.

**582—NOVELTY** (Barr.) Rose type; early. Very full, creamy-white and pink. Very beautiful.

**241—OCTAVIE DEMAY** (Calot, 1867.) Crown type; midseason. Very large flat crown, guards and center delicate Hydrangea-pink, collar almost white. Very fragrant; very dwarf habit. Free bloomer. This is a grand Peony.

**125—ODETTE** (Dessert, 1908.) Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters, collar of broad petals of soft lilac, small center petals of salmon-pink with greenish-yellow reflex. Vigorous grower and very floriferous.

**760—OPAL** (Pleas, 1908.) Rose type; midseason. Mrs. Pleas named this glorious flower for her granddaughter. The plant is unusually vigorous and strong with upright stems, supporting in regal style its large clusters of showy flowers. The form of the flower is flat, the petals being overlaid like the shingles on a roof. No sign of stamens and never any seed pods. The guards open a dainty pink, quickly changing to French white. The real charm of the flower then unfolds as it takes on the form of a cup or chalice. From the center of this chalice radiates a halo of opalescent-pink giving the effect of a large opal mounted in a setting of satin. Transcendently beautiful. Certainly one of the choicest varieties.

**781—OTHELLO** (Lemoine, 1916.) Rose type. Medium sized, very double deep crimson with purple shadings. One of the darkest Peonies in existence.

**312—PALLAS** (Terry.) Semi-double; early midseason. Very large, long petals of delicate Hydrangea-pink shading to white in the center. Extra free bloomer. An exquisite Peony.

**232—PASTEUR** (Crousse, 1896.) Rose type; midseason. Very soft pink, nearly white, shading to tea rose color at the base of the petals. Very fine.

**583—PAUL FISCHER** (Richardson.) Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower; pale lilac-rose. Erect, tall grower. Fragrant.

**782—PEARLED ROSE** (Pleas, 1913.) Semi-rose type. Convex bloom of bright rose color with pearl tints and tones, showing golden stamens that light up the flowers in a most attractive way. The flowers are large, coming in clusters on long stems and are very fragrant. An entirely new Peony in form and style. All visitors are attracted by its unique and beautiful appearance. Is apt to come single the first year, but a well established plant is a wonder.

**57—PERFECTION** (Richardson, 1869.) Rose type; very late. Very large, full, double flowers of perfect shape. Very delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant; very upright, vigorous grower. Extra.

**498—PHILIPPE RIVOIRE** (Riviere, 1911.) Rose type; early. Beautiful, well formed cup-shaped flower; petals round and tooth-shaped, very dark, uniform amaranthine-red; strong, tea rose odor. A very striking and large flower. Extra.

**169—PHILOMELLE** (Calot, 1861.) Anemone type; midseason. Guard or primary petals bright violet-rose, anemone center, of lingulated narrow golden-yellow petals changing to cream or amber-yellow. As the flower develops a crown appears of bright rose edged dark crimson. Has the true honey fragrance; very strong, upright grower and fine bloomer. Distinct and novel.

**307—PIERRE DESSERT** (Dessert and Mechlin, 1890.) Semi-rose type; early. Large, fringed, full flower, dark amaranthine-red shaded garnet with velvetish tint; very brilliant.

**134—PIERRE RIEGNOUX** (Dessert, 1908.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. An even shade of tyrian-rose, center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Dwarf; erect habit.

**49—POET FREDRIC MISTRAL** (Riviere, 1911.) Bomb type; early. Large, well shaped flower; collar of lively rose petals, which are narrower in the center. Shaded fleshy-pink to salmon; the immediate center is a lively pink, sometimes carmine. Robust plant.

**143—POMPONETTE** (Dessert, 1909.) Anemone type; midseason. Very full flowers of a beautiful anemone shape; velvety-pink shaded purple with brilliant silvery reflex and silver tipped border. Dwarf; erect plant.

**51—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT** (Holland, 1905.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A variety purchased in England under number and named in Holland for our ex-President. It is a deep, rich, brilliant red in color different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.

**36—PRESIDENT TAFT** (Blaauw & Co., 1909.) Rose type; midseason. Originated on a private estate in France, bought and taken to Holland and given the Dutch name "Frankryh," which, being interpreted, is "La France," but before being disseminated or any of it sold, the name was changed to President Taft as a compliment to their American customers, and also for the further reason, no doubt, of aiding in the sale of the variety. Mr. Ward Welsh, in charge of our Peony fields, says: "President Taft combines so many of the good qualities necessary to a first class Peony, and combines these qualities in such a superlative degree that I have no hesitancy in saying this variety stands at the head of all Peonies. A vigorous, strong grower, a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned by a big bloom. The flower is really of enormous size; there may be Peony flowers as large, but none larger. The color is a delicate Hydrangea-pink, completely enveloped in a halo of angelic white. The fragrance is delicious." It is certainly a glorious, gorgeous flower, very large and double. The only Peony we know that has stripes on the face of the flower. La Tulipe has stripes on the reverse of the petals. President Taft is a marvelous flower, both distinct and beautiful. No other just like it. In some quarters in Holland it is claimed that Rene Hortense is the same Peony. All we have to say is that if that is true then a lot of Peony "ginks" have been overlooking a big, juicy bet for years past, and the Peony world should all take off their hats and cheer for Blaauw for the discovery.

**200—PRIME VERE**  
(Lemoine, 1907.) Bomb type; midseason. The name translated means "spring time" in reference to the spring time effect the yellow in this bloom has on one, reminding them of the bright yellow flowers of that period of the year. Large, full blooms in clusters on tall stems; outer petals sulphur-white, center petals deep sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of small lingulated petals in the center. Some Peony enthusiasts claim for Primevere the nearest approach to the yellow Peony of any of the Chinensis section.

**50—PRINCESS BEATRICE** (Kelway, 1886.) Crown type; midseason. Large, compact, high built crown. Guards delicate lilac-rose, collar creamy-white with shades of amber. Crown of brilliant seashell-pink, the extreme center flecked crimson. A glorious flower, a very "splendor of fragrant loveliness;" free bloomer, fragrant. Unquestionably the best of all the tricolor Peonies. Simply exquisite.

**679—PRINCESS MAUDE** (Kelway.) Bomb type; late. Broad, lilac-white guard petals, center amber-white, carpels green with pink stigmas. A distinct and beautiful variety.

**42—PURPUREA SUPERBA** (Delachi, 1855.) Crown type; midseason. Large, fine formed flowers. Color deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white, light green carpels; stigmas pink. Very tall, free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.

**787—QUEEN OF THE PLEASANCE** (Pleas, 1899.) Anemone type; midseason. The strong, erect stem bears its beautiful, long pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose, center of flower salmon-pink. When the color in the center changes to white then it is as one has said, "A naturally crowned Queen." It bears its flowers in huge bouquets of six to seven blooms, seven inches across; exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unique.

**40—QUEEN VICTORIA** (Syn. for Whitley.) (Whitley, 1808.) Bomb type; early midseason. The very best every day white. When cut a first rate keeper. Flower of good substance and color; very pretty in the bud state, when it has a faint blush tint; an old standby.

**45—RACHEL** (Lemoine, 1904.) Well shaped round flower; lively soft pink, darker when just opening; strong, straight stems.

**49—RACHEL** (Terry.) Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies that seems to have been lost in the shuffle. A good-sized double flower of the brightest garnet-red shaded richest ruby-red. A free, sure bloomer. Extra fine.

**763—RALPH** (Pleas, 1913.) Rose type; late. "The finest light pink I have ever seen. The shape of the flower is rather flat. Last spring one of the flowers measured nine and a half inches in diameter. The plant is very dark green and of sturdy appearance. In time of flowering it corresponds very nearly to Hu-mei."

**332—RAOUL DESSERT** (Dessert, 1910.) Rose type; late midseason. Enormous size, compact, clear mauve shaded carmine-pink and tinted silvery-white; free bloomer; very attractive. This Peony is one of the top notchers.

**333—RAPHAEL** (Mechlin, 1882.) Semi-rose type; extra early. Large, globular bloom, bright garnet-red, guards streaked lighter; very snowy.

**55—RED CROSS** (Hollis, 1904.) Rose type; midseason. This is a charming red flowering Peony with large double flowers of a beautiful wine colored red; much admired.



*Peonies and Peony Lovers. Certainly, "Knee deep in June."*

**471—RENE HORTENSE** (Calot, 1857.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Soft sulphurated pink, center of flower prominently flecked crimson. Extra fine.

**549—RICHARD CARVEL** (Brand, 1913.) Bomb type; early. Immense globular flower; color very bright, all one shade of crimson. Guard petals large, broad and prominent. Center petals gathered into an immense central dome. Tall, very stout stems, annual and profuse bloomer. What Mons. Jules Elie is to pinks, this variety is to the early crimson. One of the earliest to bloom of the *Albiflora* species. On account of its extra early blooming qualities, of its large size and blending colors, this variety has already become a well established favorite. The demand is increasing from year to year. A single plant on the lawn is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and lasting. Its delicate fragrance makes it valuable as a cut flower. Best of all early dark reds.

**258—ROSA BONHEUR** (Dessert, 1905.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, flat flower with wide fringed petals light rose color, guards flecked crimson, blooms in clusters. Extra fine.

**788—ROSSINI** (Kelway.) Semi-rose type; early midseason. Uniform deep tyrian-rose tipped silver, changing to cherry-rose.

**798—ROSY DAWN** (Pleas, 1909.) Anemone type. This Peony is rightly named. Has the shadings of a beautiful rosy dawn or daybreak; comes semi-double in younger plants; in older plants changing to almost full double. When plant is established for landscape effect, cannot be surpassed; also good for cut flowers. As to beauty of color it is faultless. Habit of plant strong and vigorous. Beautiful green foliage. Extra.

**145—RUBENS** (Delache, 1854.) Semi-double type; early midseason. Very dark crimson, with prominent guards. A charming Peony.

**78—RUBRA SUPERBA** (Richardson, 1871.) Rose type; very late. Magnificent, rich, brilliant, deep crimson, without stamens; very large, full and double; highly fragrant, and the best keeper of the whole family. It is decidedly the best late black; absolutely indispensable to any fine collection.

**550—RUTH BRAND** (Brand, 1907.) Bomb type; midseason. Very large, compact flower. Guard petals prominent, enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. A uniform, soft, lavender pink, splashed with deeper lavender. Tall stems, fine, graceful and strong, holding but a single bloom. Midseason. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Has a delicate and pleasing fragrance. This flower was selected as superior to all others of its color, on account of the waxy quality of the petals and the delicate and artistic distribution of the colors. The marked distinction claimed for this flower is that which would distinguish the work of a skillful artist from the work of an ordinary painter using the same colors. Other flowers have the same colors, and some of them almost the same proportion of colors, but none of them has the artistic blending and delicate shading shown in this wonderful flower.

**255—RUY BLAS** (Dessert, 1905.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, fine flowers, lively china-pink tinted pure mauve and tipped with silver; free bloomer. A beauty.

**248—SAPPHO** (Lemoine, 1900.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, well formed, compact flower. Pure mauve with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

**789—SARAH** (Pleas, 1913.) Bomb type. Light pink guards. Very double high center of same color, changing to blush white. Mrs. Pleas says: "The most unique Peony in my collection. A round ball soft as zephyr; petals all alike, narrow, pink color with bright yellow band down each center deeply fimbriated; the petaloïds slightly twisted with each point tightly curled, presenting a surface of little kinks or curls. It looks more like a big crinkly 'Mum.' than a Peony. Exceedingly beautiful."

**577—SILABONA** (Harrison, 1890.) Named for a famous Indian chief. A stately flower. When at its best, nearly four feet tall, overlooking the entire field of 400 varieties. It makes such a very imposing appearance that it reminds one instantly of an Indian chief. It, like some of the other reds, takes two or three years to attain perfection, but certainly one is well repaid for the time expended. Color a bright deep red of most dazzling hue. A glorious flower.

**165—SARAH BERNHARDT** "The Divine Sarah" (Lemoine, 1906.) Semi-rose type; late midseason. The strongest growing of all Peonies without exception; flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals that are imbricated, twisted and fimbriated; color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white; fragrance agreeable and penetrating; magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert's Sarah Bernhardt. This is distinct from all other Peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence. M. Westland says: "I wish all Peonies were like Sarah Bernhardt. It always blooms. It is the queen of all. It has no faults."

**259—SIMONNE CHEVALIER** (Dessert, 1902.) Crown type; early. Very large, globular, compact bloom. Pale lilac-rose tinged salmon-pink, flecked with crimson and bordered with silver; free bloomer. Extra fine variety.

**14—SOLANGE** (Lemoine, 1907.) Rose type; midseason. Simply a marvelous flower, and it is really difficult to speak in temperate terms of its wondrous beauty. This Peony without exception is the most unique colored of all varieties, having the Havana-brown color more pronounced than in the other two sorts that possess this shade. We think that "fried butter color" best describes the peculiar shade of this Peony. You no doubt query what is a fried butter color. We would say a reddish-brown. Full, globular flowers with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color rare and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart overlaid with a delicate, tender reddish-brown. A variety that is both certainly bewitching and sweet. Easily scores the six points of excellence. The above was written several years ago, and we do not have a single word to retract, but rather would add to our praise of this wonderful variety.

**24—SOLFATARE** (Calot, 1861.) Crown type; midseason. Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white; all the petals are wide. This we consider an extra fine Peony.

**249—SOUVENIR DE DR. BRETONNEAU** (Dessert, 1880.) Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose, flat flower. Color dark tyrian-red. Erect grower and free bloomer.

**764—SOUVENIR de FRANCOIS RUITTON** (Riviere, 1908.) Rose type. Extremely strong plant, growing forty inches high. Very large, globular flowers in great profusion coming in clusters, very broad and ball-shaped with a beautiful bright cherry-pink color; at base of the petals the color is dark carmine, without fading. Fine for cutting.

**334—SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT** (Calot, 1865.) Rose type; late. Large bloom, color uniform deep satiny-pink tinged soft glossy lilac. A superb variety.

**291—SOUVENIR DE EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX** (Dessert, 1896.) Bomb type; midseason. A fine, full, globular flower, color bluish-violet and vinous red with bright reflex; distinct color. Extra.

**343—SOUVENIR DE EXPOSITION DU MANS** (Mechin, 1880.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, fine flower, bright reddish-violet with pronounced silvery reflex; free bloomer.

**26—SOUVENIR DE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE** (Calot, 1867.) Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat flower of violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver; fragrant; free bloomer, with spreading habit.

**335—SOUVENIR DE LOUIS HIGOT** (Dessert, 1913.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, convex bloom with fringed petals, color bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, turning to salmon-pink with very bright silvery reflex; brilliant and beautiful.

**256—STANLEY** (Crousse, 1879.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, full bloom, light pink shaded lilac, silvery reflex, central petals flecked dark pink. A very attractive variety.

**75—STEPHANIE** (Terry, 1891.) Semi-double type; midseason. Delicate blush guards shading to white, center with numerous golden stamens. Extra fine.

**482—SULLY PRUDHOMME** (Crousse, 1898.) Rose type. Midseason. Large, flat, medium, compact flower, uniform soft Hydrangea-pink, passing to milk-white; sweet scented.

**29—SULFUREA** (Lemon, 1830.) Crown type; early midseason. This is the variety we have heretofore sold under the name of Alba Sulfurea, also Mont Blanc (Van Leeuwen.) Large, perfectly formed, snowball-shaped flowers; white guard petals, center sulphur-yellow; perfect habit; foliage and growth both quite distinct; follows Festiva Maxima and ranks with it. Fine for cut flowers; very free bloomer. The yellowest of all Peonies. Extra fine.

**298—SUZETTE** (Dessert, 1911.) Semi-rose type; midseason. Pretty flowers of elegant shape, color superb bengal-rose lightly shaded carmine-purple with silvery reflex. Petals intermixed with golden stamens.

**337—THE BRIDE** (Terry.) Bomb type; early midseason. An informal flower; lilac-white guards and milk-white center. Extra good for landscape work.

**793—THE GEM** (Pleas, 1909.) Rose type; midseason. The only Peony standing erect, over four feet high; comes in clusters of brilliant dark crimson flowers, very compact and exceedingly beautiful. "The tallest and brightest in my collection, dazzlingly beautiful, very double, and on well established plants produces great clusters. Is like many of the finest not at its best until three years old."

**761—THE JEWEL** (Pleas, 1916.) Rose type. The crown bud is like a big opal set in a chalice of satin; as the laterals open first—something quite unusual. It is an opalescent pink and stays pink, not changing to white as so many pinks do. Mr. C. came in one day and said: "What is that one down at the end of the path that looks like a big opal? Well, it has your Lady Alexandra Duff and Jubilee knocked clear off the mat." After attending a flower show he still said: "Jewel suits me best of all." We are indebted to Mrs. William Crawford, who named this variety, for the above description.

**171—THERÈSE** (Dessert, 1904.) Rose type; midseason. This is a queen amongst queens, a veritable belle. One enthusiast remarked that "There might be any number of regal beauties at court, but that there could only be one belle, and 'Therèse' was her name." One cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It might best be described as a glorified Claire Dubois. Color rich satiny-pink with glossy reflex of enormous size. Mr. A. P. Saunders, writing about the recent New York Show, says: "As for Therese, well, when you see a bloom down the table and think to yourself, 'There is something really grand,' it is almost always Therese." In the voting contest, out of a possible ten, Therese scored 9.8, being beaten only by Le Cygne with 9.9.

**65—TOURANGELLE** (Dessert, 1910.) Rose type; late midseason. The best is left to the last. We make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that Tourangelle in color is the most sensational of all Peonies. In this respect there is nothing like it that has gone before, and we predict that it will be many moons before anything follows that will compare with it. One visitor on seeing it exclaimed, "Frozen Music," that is, music unexpressed. I said, "No, you are wrong. This flower cannot be either that or 'Frozen Beauty,' because it is a living, breathing reality." One of our seventeen plantings of it was three years old last June, while the flowers that stood upright, and on which the sun beat down with all its fervor, were exceedingly beautiful. What shall we say of the flowers that had gotten down in the shade and could not rise again on account of the plants in the row next to it preventing? One may not speak in temperate tones of these flowers. There is nothing to compare them to, and you know about all our knowledge of objects is by comparison. With this absent we are lost. It was a perfect riot of tints and tones. You could not only look into the flowers, but its opalescent rays allowed you to look through it. This is a vigorous grower, bearing large, flat-shaped flowers of unusual size on long stems; color pearly-white overlaid with delicate salmon and with shades of La France rose. A flower that immediately attracts; an exquisite fresh color. I told one visitor that had come three hundred miles to see our fields, and practically beat a path between this and Solange, that I had a mind to name a "Beaten Path" set of Peonies and start off with these two. In the voting contest Tourangelle stood 9.7.

**792—T. B. TERRY** (Pleas, 1911.) Semi-rose type. This was named for a friend who prized it highly, and whose family cherish it in his memory. Large, broad petals, loosely double, of an unusual color; a beautiful shimmering satiny cerise with salmon shades and markings of golden yellow interspersed among the petals, and looks like it was made of satin; exceedingly pretty. Too beautiful to be adequately described.

**181—TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE** (Calot, 1865.) Rose type; late midseason. Here we have a glorious flower that very much resembles Model of Perfection, having the same huge pyramidal effect in form that is seen in but very few varieties. Large, compact bloom of a fresh Hydrangea-pink splashed with darker tints of violet-rose, and with white reflex. The guard petals change to nearly white. This is one of our favorite Peonies.

**313—TRIOMPHE DU NORD** (Miellez, 1850.) Bomb type; midseason. Light carnation-pink, much the shade of Enchantress Carnation. Fragrant.

**257—UMBELLATA ROSEA** (Origin unknown.) Rose type; very early. A variety found by M. Dessert in M. Mechlin's collection without name and christened Sarah Bernhardt until later he found the true name. Large, informal flower, guards violet-rose shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer.

**322—VAN DYCK** (Crousse, 1879.) Crown type; midseason. Guards and center true Enchantress pink. This pink is distinct from all others, as it has not a trace of purple or mauve shades in it. Extra fine.

**524—VENUS** (Kelway.) Crown type; midseason. A delicate shell-pink; tall, free bloomer, considered by many to be one of the very best Peonies ever introduced. Extra for cut flowers. Has the true June Rose fragrance.

**575—VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE** (Dessert, 1915.) Here we have Dessert's Peony named to commemorate the French victory of the name. A very attractive, globular bloom of great size; velvetish amaranth-red with silver reflex; a very bright color.

**207—VILLE DE NANCY** (Calot, 1872.) Rose type; late. Large, globular, double bloom, very brilliant rosy-magenta. Extra fine variety; very showy.

**495—VIRGINIE** (Calot, 1858.) Semi-rose type; midseason. One Peony grower writes: "I like it so well that if I could have but one pink Peony, I should choose this. It changes so from day to day. First a dainty, pink, flat flower with yellow stamens showing among the petals and a solid ball of satin like a cushion in the center. This unfolds from day to day until you have a high-built blossom of great beauty and a peculiar tea fragrance. It is very much like Eugenie Verdier in color and form the first day, but keeps building up."

**167—VIRGO MARIA** (Virgin Mary.) Calot, 1859.) Bomb type; late midseason. Exquisite, large, immaculate white flower, delicate and refined; different in character from Festiva Maxima and said by some to follow that variety in excellence. We place this among the leaders and the genuine is scarce. Fragrant. Not for sale.

**500—WALTER FAXON** (Richardson.) Semi-rose type; midseason. A very distinct, delicate, bright rose-colored flower. Tall, free bloomer. Those who know this variety consider it one of the best pinks. Scarce.

**210—WELCOME GUEST** (Hollis, 1904.) Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose flower of uniform glossy silvery-pink, changing to rose-white; fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Very good.

**794—WILLIAM F. TURNER** (Shaylor, 1916.) A very dark crimson with a velvety sheen. It is between Adolphe Rousseau and Monsieur Martin Cahuzac in color. Tall, strong grower, and a choice Peony of this color.

**289—WILLIAM MESMAN** (Kenberger, 1914.) A new variety from Holland. Pure white with carmine markings. Said to be a larger flower than Festiva Maxima.

**172—ZOE CALOT** (Miellez, 1855.) Rose type; midseason. Very large, globular bloom. Color soft pink shaded lilac. Free bloomer.

## Japanese Flowered Peonies

The singularity of these "wonderful glowing suns" consists in their being entirely destitute of pollen, and sometimes nature asserts herself by showing a variety entirely destitute of any pollen or glandulous formation whatever, a mere mass of filaments like a "Crown of Thorns," surrounded by a guard of petals.

**609—ALTAR CANDLES** (Pleas, 1908.) The primary or guard petals are a delicate pink color, which, upon opening, disclose a censor-like incense cup that is filled with rounded petals resembling little waxen candles lighted as for an altar service, each flattened candle top a veritable flame color that appears ablaze without consuming. The flowers are borne in clusters of the most dainty coloring seen in Peonies, so delicate that rain and wind but refreshen them, their whitened flowers retaining both form and fragrance until yielding its handful of little candles of nature's own molding, it is still beautiful in death. No other so pretty as a cut flower. An enthusiast says of it: "Very unique. I said when mine bloomed if I could not keep off a root for myself I would not sell my plant for fifty dollars."

**610—CURIOSITY** (Dessert & Mechen, 1886.) Large blooms that are very attractive. Color violet-red, the narrow central petals tipped yellow. Tall grower; fragrant.

**608—DEPARTING SUN.** Broad outer guard petals of rich crimson; filiform central petals claret, suffused with rose and yellow.

**611—DISTINCTION** (Dessert, 1895.) Large, cup-shaped bloom; broad guard petals. Collar of clear violet-red, very narrow center petals; fimbriated and striated with golden lines.

**612—GOLDEN NUGGET** (Pleas, 1913.) The deepest orange-yellow of any Peony; guards rosylilac with bright orange-yellow collar changing to a creamy-white; deliciously sweet scented. A most unique acquisition.

**600—GYPSY** (Hollis, 1904.) Large, flat bloom, guards dark, uniform tyrian-rose, beautiful gold center.

**613—HO-GIOKU.** Pure white, center sulphur to straw-yellow, changing to pure white.

**601—LADY HELEN VINCENT** (Kelway.) Pure white guards with golden-yellow petaloid filament in the center, much like a Water Lily. A most beautiful flower.

**602—LIEUTENANT HOBSON** (Hollis, 1903.) Very broad, rich, deep, rose-colored guards with golden-yellow center. Very showy.

**614—LUCIENNE** (Dessert, 1908.) Big flowers. A lovely white with light carmine markings and yellow crown.

**603—MIKADO** (Japan's Exhibit, Chicago, 1893.) The guards, of velvety crimson, form a well developed cup or chalice enclosing a filigree cushion of crimson petaloids edged and tipped gold, "as wonderful a flower as you ever beheld." This is beyond question one of the most attractive Peonies we grow. The women rave over it and say, "I never could imagine such a flower."

**620—ORANGE PRINCE** (Pleas, 1909.) Another of the wonderful Japanese type so widely sought by connoisseurs and amateur collectors. Cup-shaped guards of deep rose with intense orange filamental petals forming a filigreed center of rare beauty, transformed into a dainty lavender as it ages.

**616—PETITE REENEE** (Dessert, 1899.) Anemone type; midseason. Very large blooms in clusters, guards of very broad petals of carmine-purple; center petals long and narrow of a beautiful light magenta with golden extremities and yellow background. Very striking and very showy.

**607—RARE HRCODE.** Pure white with a cream tint. Free bloomer in clusters; very pretty cut flower, resembling a tea rose; an early bloomer of very graceful habit. A most dainty bedding variety and unsurpassed for edging taller kinds.

**605—SNOW WHEEL.** Broad outer petals resembling the waxy-white petals of the Camellia. A filiform center of filamented petals resembling the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish. A wonderful flower indeed.

**617—TOKIO.** Big flower with broad, clear carmine petals. Heart of flower golden-yellow; free bloomer and a very strong grower.

**618—WHITE SWAN** (Pleas, 1913.) This magnolia-flowered Peony is without question the finest of all Japanese Whites. Its large, broad petals are of immaculate whiteness and of unusual substance. Its large flowers are clustered on the stem. The rather spreading foliage are of the cleanest, most attractive light green tipped snow-white, and are nestled down in the large downy cushion of golden stamens. The combination of white, yellow and green harmonizes perfectly, which, added to its delicious fragrance, renders it most exquisitely beautiful and attractive. Not for sale.

**619—YESO.** Outer petals pure white, narrow center petaloids of straw color with traces of carmine on the edges.

## Single Flowered Peonies

These are extremely showy. Invariably do visitors to our Peony fields go into ecstasy over them, being considered very artistic.

**700—ALBIFLORA** (Type.) Broad, single flowers exceedingly floriferous, having as many as five or six flowers on each stem. Very broad petals silky and transparent of the purest white, broad crown of golden-yellow at the center; resembles a chalice of immaculate white filled with molten gold. Doubly interesting from the fact that it is the original "Paeonia" from which all the modern double varieties have developed. Superb.

**712—AREOS.** Bright pink changing to white.

**711—ARGUS.** Rich deep rose.

**701—DEFIANCE.** A veritable giant of a flower resembling an enormous Red Poppy. Color bright rich red.

**713—DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.** Large, rich pink and flesh; a free bloomer; quite early.

**714—EMILY.** Beautiful soft rose pink.

**715—HERMES.** Rosy pink.

**702—JOSEPHINE.** Very fine lilac-rose, golden center. Extremely showy.

**706—LA FRAICHEUR** (Dessert, 1902.) Delicate pink to white.

**707—L'ETINCELANTE** (Dessert, 1902.) Cup-shaped flower, broad petals of a rich, clear carmine broadly edged with silver. Exceptionally fine.

**716—LEUCADIA.** Rich rose.

**717—MILLALIS.** Dark maroon.

**708—MISTRAL.** Very brilliant carmine; golden stamens.

**703—RED WING.** Very broad petals of the richest velvety-crimson. Crown of golden-yellow stamens. Extra fine.

**721—THE MOOR.** Rich, glowing crimson. Extra fine.

**710—VESUVE.** Brilliant dark red with metallic reflex.

**704—WILD ROSE.** Large guard petals of richest satiny-pink, broad silvery border. Elegant.

## Seedling Peonies

**799—SEEDLINGS.** These are the product from the seed saved from our entire collection of all varieties of Peonies. You do not know what colored flower you will get, but every one will be handsome, many of them will be single and resemble huge butterflies of white, red, pink, crimson, etc., while others will be double. Be sure and try some of these seedlings. Do not ask us to send any special color, as no one knows the color until they bloom.

## Early May Flowering Peonies

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. In Ohio always flower during May. The Peonies of our mothers' gardens.

**802—OFFICINALIS ROSEA PALLIDA PLENA** (Syn. Mutabilis.) Pretty bud; large, full bloom. Color soft glossy pink changing to pure white. Extra.

**803—OFFICINALIS ROSEA PLENA.** A lovely shade of delicate pink overlaid with white.

**805—OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA.** Large, globular bloom of brilliant crimson. This is the old early red Peony of our mothers' gardens. Much used on Decoration Day when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.

**806—TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENA** (The Fernleaf Peony.) Dazzling crimson-red with very double flowers. Has finely cut foliage like a Fern. No other Peony like it in this respect. Very desirable.

## Tree Peonies (Paeonia Moutan)

These differ from the herbaceous by forming a shrub growing a little higher each year until they reach a height of four to five feet. The flowers are large and of the most delicate tints and shades. They bloom two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. They are perfectly hardy, but the buds, which develop very early, should be protected from severe frost or freezing after they start to swell. Plant them where they will be sheltered by other shrubbery or up close to a building, fence, etc. See fourth cover page of this book for a single specimen plant of Tree Peony. They are magnificent.

900—**BIJOU DE CHUSAN.** White, overlaid with a beautiful tint of lilac. Dainty.

901—**BLANCHE CHATEAU DE FUTU.** An immaculate white, fairly glistening in its purity.

902—**BLANCHE NOISETTE.** A charming shade of blush-white. Very attractive.

903—**COUNTESS OF TUDER.** Salmon-pink; one of those indescribable colors.

904—**COUNT OF FLANDERS.** Delicate lilac with tints of violet. Striking.

905—**ELIZABETH.** Brilliant satiny-rose. Extra fine.

906—**FLORA.** Pure snow-white. A beauty.

907—**GEORGE PAUL.** Deep rich violet.

908—**MADAME DE VATRY.** Rosy-red. Extremely showy.

909—**MADAME STUART LOW.** A lovely shade of red with tints of satiny-salmon.

910—**OSIRIS.** Deep maroon or crimson-red.

911—**RIENZI.** Light rose. Extra large fine flower.

912—**ROBERT FORTUNE.** Fine red. Very attractive.

913—**WILLIAM TELL.** Carmine-rose. Showy and striking.

## Peonies in Mixture

We offer named sorts of Peonies that have become mixed by accident. They are from our named varieties. We keep the colors separate and offer them to color as follows:

597—White in mixture.  
598—Red in mixture.  
599—Pink in mixture.

## Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris

Hardy Everywhere.

Price, 20 cents each; six for \$1.00; the set of twelve for \$1.75. We can supply extra fine mixed sorts at \$1.25 per dozen.

**ADMIRAL DE REUTER**—Silvery gray, almost white, standards deep violet-blue. Three petals.

**GEKKI-NO-NAMI** (Moonlight on Waves)—Large double white, center gold and yellow. Some sell this under the name of Gold Bound. Six petals.

**HANA-AOI**—Silvery-gray, heavily veined and marked with dark blue, shaded lilac. Six petals.

**ISO-NO-NAMI** (Shallow Waves)—Fine porcelain-blue, blotched deeper, center rosy-lilac flushed with gold. Six petals.

**KING EDWARD VII**—Rich velvety purple; very early. Three petals.

**KUMO-NO-UYE**—Richest royal velvety blue, brilliant yellow throat. Six petals.

**KUMONA-NO-SORA** (Sky Amidst the Cloud)—White, edged and flushed with sky-blue; zone center banded yellow. Six petals.

**KUMO-NO-OBI**—Dark lavender-purple, with white halo and base of gold; also known under the name of Purple and Gold. Six petals.

**KUMA-FUNGIN** (Excited Bear)—Large, deep violet-blue; very fine. Six petals.

**OSHO-KUN**—Intense tyrian-blue, yellow blotches radiating into white; standards dark violet; superb. Six petals.

**SENJO-N-O-HORA** (Bottomless Cave)—Vinous purple, speckled and splashed lilac-gray; standards purple, stained gray; extra. Six petals.

**UCHINI**—Cerulean-blue with a white halo radiating white veining. Standards tipped blue. Six petals.

## Iris Germanica German Iris

The "Fleur de Lis" of France.

Hardy Everywhere.

The entire nine, costing \$2.05, for \$1.65.

**FLORENTINA ALBA**—Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Orris root of commerce, being used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed. **10 cents.**

**HONORABLE**(Sans Souci)—Standards golden-yellow, falls rich mahogany-brown; very effective. **10 cents.**

**INNOCENZA**—Standards and falls ivory-white; crest rich golden-yellow; a very delicate and showy flower. **25 cents.**

**MADAME CHEREAU**—Standard and falls white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; very beautiful. **15 cents.**

**MRS. NEUBRONNER**—Very deep golden-yellow. Extra. **35c.**

**MAORI KING**—Standards rich golden-yellow; falls velvety crimson margined gold. Very brilliant. **50 cents.**

**PALLIDA DALMATICA, or Heavy-blue**—Standard delicate lavender; falls clear deep lavender; flowers very large and extra fine. **25 cents.**

**PURPLE PRINCE**—Standard intense deep violet-blue; falls velvety dark purple; exceedingly rich and striking. **10 cents.**

**QUEEN OF MAY**—A lovely shade of rosy-pink, tinted with lilac; beautiful. **25 cents.**



German Iris. Hardy Everywhere. What a feast for the eye.

# HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

**T**HIS is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varieties now offered make it especially desirable. These noble flowers are not only beautiful as individuals, but the cheerful appearance of our gardens during the summer and autumn months is much indebted to them. They succeed in any position or soil, and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border or as large clumps or beds on the lawn. To produce the best results, however, they should have a rich, deep and rather moist soil, and let each clump have a space of from two to three feet in which to develop. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention, as is attested by the fine clumps about old homesteads. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness and the extended time of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them especially valuable for garden planting. The Perennial Phlox usually commence to bloom in early summer, and are brilliant with color until after several frosts have come. They are admirably adapted for cemetery planting, also for a low hedge or screen to hide old fences and unsightly objects. Do not fail to plant Phlox in the fall, any time from September until the ground is frozen. Price, 10 cents each; six for 50 cents. The entire set of thirty-one distinct standard varieties of Hardy Phlox for \$2.25.



Phlox planted in a hardy border.

## Novelties and Recent Introductions

Some wonderful creations in these newest Phlox. They will certainly be a revelation to you. 20 cents each, any three for 50 cents. The entire twelve New Phlox for \$1.75.

**ASIA**—Lilac-rose with brilliant carmine eye.

**DANTON**—Scarlet, pure red eye.

**ELIZABETH CAMPBELL**—Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. An entirely new and much wanted shade in Phlox.

**G. A. STROHLEIN**—Orange-scarlet with bright carmine eye; extra large flowers in enormous trusses; a grand acquisition.

**MADAME PAUL DUTRIE**—Delicate lilac-rose reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink Orchids.

## Standard List of Phlox

**ALCESTE**—Deep violet, shading almost to blue.

**ATHIS**—Deep, clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

**B. COMTE**—Brilliant French purple, with crimson-carmine shadings.

**BEAUTY**—Delicate silvery-pink; a most beautiful sort.

**BERANGER**—Ground color white, delicately suffused with rosy-pink, and distinct eye of same color; exquisite.

**BRIDESMAID**—Pure white, clear carmine eye; blooms in large, round heads; attractive.

**CONSUL H. FROST**—Deep rose color; large white eye.

**COQUELICOT**—The finest and brightest red of all the Phlox; the color is a bright orange-scarlet.

**DUGUESCLIN**—Rosy-lilac, distinctly rayed with lighter halo.

**CLAIREUR**—Clear rosy-magenta with large lighter halo; large florets; magnificent bedder.

**ESCLARMONDE**—Clear rosy-lilac, deeper eye, exquisitely rayed and shaded.

**GENERAL VON HEUTZE**—Immense trusses of very large flowers; color of the most brilliant salmon-red, with white center; simply grand.

**HENRY MARCEL**—Dark violet-rose, white eye; distinct.

**HENRY MURGER**—Enormous pure white flowers, with very large, showy, deep carmine eye or center; fine florets and trusses; extra.

**HUXLEY**—A rich lavender; color fine.

**INDEPENDENCE**—An excellent large-flowering early pure white; none better.

**JULES CAMBON**—Clear magenta with large distinct white star in center of each floret; superlatively rich and fine.

**KOSSUTH**—Rich deep purple. Extra fine.

**LA PERLE DU NORD**—Pure white, large, deep, distinct red eye; extra fine.

**LE MAHDI**—Dark violet-purple.

**L'ESPERANCE**—Clear rosy-lilac; large white eye distinctly rayed; large florets; an even bloomer.

**LOTHAIR**—Clear, even carmine, deep crimson eye.

**MADAME P. LANGIER**—Clear crimson, deeper eye; considered one of the best.

**MACULATA**—Tall-growing, many-branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish, almost royal purple; the freest and showiest in permanent border; a grand acquisition to the hardy Phlox.

**MISS LINGARD**—Pearly-white flower, with a very faint pink eye; very remarkable bloomer, producing two to three crops of flowers during the season. Indispensable as a cut flower for florists' use.

**MOZART**—Deep carmine center shading to white at edge of flower.

**MRS. JENKINS**—A grand tall early white for massing.

**PANTHEON**—Large, clear, deep, bright pink with faint halo; a charming variety.

**RICHARD WALLACE**—Pure white, with violet-rose eye; large flowers in immense panicles. Too much cannot be said of this variety.

**R. P. STRUTHERS**—In our estimation the very best Phlox grown today—it has no faults. Color clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.

**RUBUS**—A parti-colored variety, rosy-red, shading to white.

**PEACHBLOW**—Delicate peachblow-pink shading to almost white; large trusses; elegant.

**PROFESSOR VIRCHOW**—Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

**ROSENBERG**—Bright reddish-violet with blood-red eye; large truss and individual flowers as large as a silver dollar.

**RYNSTROM**—Of a Paul Neyron pink color; excellent.

**SIEBOLD**—Bright vermillion-red overlaid with orange-scarlet, crimson-red eye; will please everybody.

**VON HOCHBERG**—Extra large beautifully formed trusses, the ideal crimson Phlox; richest of its color.

**WIDAR**—Violet-blue with pure white eye.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—The entire Forty-Three Varieties of Phlox offered on this page, costing \$6.50, sent for only \$4.00.



## "Famous" Rose Collection for Garden Planting

We guarantee that no better twelve Roses for the garden were ever offered than this "Famous" Collection. Try them. Price, 15 cents each; any four for 50 cents; the entire twelve for \$1.25; two-year-old plants, 25 cents each; any six for \$1.25; the entire twelve for \$2.25.

**ANTOINE RIVOIRE**—This is the famous Mrs. Taft Rose of the fashionable Eastern markets. This Rose is in a class by itself; no Rose ever produced has such substance of petal; color creamy-white with rainbow tints; a beauty and a wonder.

**BESSIE BROWN**—A Rose of transcendent beauty; of largest size; color pearl-white, with a delicate tinge of fawn.

**ETOILE DE FRANCE**—For the best red garden Rose it lies between this one, Rhea Reid and Helen Gould. Some say one and some say the other.

**ETOILE DE LYON**—Still the best large golden-yellow Rose.

**HELEN GOOD (The Beauty Cochet)**—What the introducers say: "This is a true Cochet Rose, and after two years' trial in the garden we pronounce it as good if not better than any Rose for the garden ever sent out. We bought the entire stock of this Rose, paying \$1,000 for two plants, this being by far the highest recorded price ever paid for any Rose. The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper, very chaste and beautiful. The color, with its immense size and exquisite form, makes it without question the greatest Tea Rose ever introduced, and we are proud to have brought it out."

**HELEN GOULD**—A rich red Rose that is a great bloomer; the shade of red has been described best as a watermelon-red; elegant.

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—A grand white garden Rose that has stood the test of time. Full and double; fine buds and flowers.

**LA FRANCE**—This is claimed by many to be the queen of all the Roses; bright silvery-pink.

**MAMAN COCHET (The Queen of All Garden Roses)**—Such beauty and exquisite form as is possessed by this variety is well-nigh marvelous, and cannot be seen in any other Rose we know of. The buds are beautiful, large, full and firm and elegantly pointed; as they expand they show great depth and richness, sometimes measuring two and a half inches from base to tip. Flowers superb when open, extra large, perfectly double and of splendid substance. Small pot plants will in the open ground quickly make large, strong bushes and produce, on long, stiff stems, great numbers of perfect flowers that are enchanting in fragrance and delicate brightness. The color is rich, clear pink, changing to a silvery-rose. As we see it, one good Rose like any of the Cochet Roses is worth a whole collection of poor ones at any price.

**SOUVENIR DE PRES. CARNOT**—A grand Rose of the largest size; color a delicate fawn or salmon; extra fine.

**WHITE MAMAN COCHET (No Finer Rose Than This)**—This Rose attracted our attention from the very first time we ever saw it in flower. It is of the largest size, and as you will notice, the flower is built up, or rounded, and very double. The color is a pure snow-white. Sometimes outdoors it is tinged pink, which only adds to its great beauty. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers—indeed, nothing in the Tea family approaches it in size. Deliciously fragrant.

**WM. R. SMITH**—This Rose has several names, such as Charles Dingee, Jeanette Heller, Maiden's Blush, etc. Color delicate blush. It has no superior as a garden Rose.

### TRY A COLLECTION OF OUR FAMOUS ROSES.

**BIRDS AND PEONIES** Did you know that by planting Peonies in your gardens and yards that you will rest in every available space about the Peonies. Such birds as the brown thrush, flickers, Jenny wrens, etc., will attract the birds? Such birds as the brown thrush, flickers, Jenny wrens, etc., will attract the birds? Such birds as the brown thrush, flickers, Jenny wrens, etc., will attract the birds? There is honey gathers or exudes from Peony buds. Ants enjoy this honey, and the birds enjoy the feast of ants, and you will enjoy the birds. The ants do no harm whatever to the Peonies.—Mrs. William Crawford.

REMEMBER that we publish a booklet for the trade "PEONIES FOR PROFIT." This will be mailed for the asking to those that are dealers. THERE IS MONEY IN PEONIES FOR CUT FLOWERS. Write for it today.

# EXTRACTS FROM "A Summer in Our Garden"

Mrs. Gertrude Ellis Skinner, before Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

**S**UMMER in our garden begins with the arrival of the first seed catalogue in January, and closes the day before its arrival the next January. In the seed catalogue we mark all the things we are going to buy, we mark all the new things. There is the wonderberry, sweeter than the blueberry, with the fragrance of the pineapple and the lusciousness of the strawberry! We mark the Himalaya-berry—which grows thirty feet, sometimes sixty feet in a single season. Why, one catalogue told of a man who picked 3,833½ pounds of berries from a single vine, besides what his children ate. Our Himalaya vine grew four inches the first season and died the first winter. We were glad it did. We did not want such a monster running over our garden. We wanted to raise other things.

But we did not lose faith in our catalogues. We believe what they say just as the small boy believes he will see a lion eat a man at the circus, because the billboard pictures him doing it.

If we ordered all the seeds we marked in the catalogue in January, we would require a township for a garden, a Rockefeller to finance it and an army to hoe it. We did not understand the purpose of a catalogue for a long time. A catalogue is a stimulus. It's like an oyster cocktail before a dinner, the singing before the sermon.

— knows no one ever raised such a crop of cabbages as he pictures or the world would be drowned in sauerkraut. If the Himalaya-berry bore as the catalogues say it does we should all be buried in jam.

But the best part of summer in our garden is the work we do in winter. Then it is that our garden is most beautiful, for we work in the garden of imagination, where drouth does not blight, nor storms devastate, where the worm never cuts nor the bugs destroy. No dog ever uproots in the garden of imagination, nor doth the hen scratch. This is the perfect garden. Our golden glow blossoms in all of its auriferous splendor, the Oriental poppy is a barbaric blaze of glory, our roses are as fair as the tints of Aurora, the larkspur vies with the azure of heaven, the Gladioli are like a galaxy of butterflies and our lilies like those which put Solomon in the shade. Every flower is in its proper place to make harmony complete. There is not a jarring note of color in our garden in the winter time.

Then comes the spring in our garden, a time of faith, vigilance and hard work. Faith that the seed will grow, vigilance that it is planted deep enough and has the right conditions in which to grow. Vigilance against frost, weeds and insects. Planting, sowing, hoeing, transplanting, coaxing, hoping, expecting, working—we never do half that we planned to do in the springtime—there are not enough days, and the days we have are too short.

Then comes summer, real summer in our garden. Then flowers begin to bloom, and our friends tell us they are lovely. But we see the flaws and errors. We feel almost guilty to have our garden praled, so many glaring faults and shortcomings has it. The color scheme is wrong, there are false notes here and there. There are tall plants where short plants should be. There are spaces and breaks and again spots overcrowded. We water and hoe, train vines, prop plants and kill the bugs, but we know the weak spots in our garden and vow that next summer we shall remedy every mistake.

Then "summer in our garden" has an autumn. The garden is never so beautiful as when the first frost strikes it. Pillow-eases, sheets, shawls, aprons, coats and newspapers may for a brief time hold at bay the frost king, but he soon laughs at our efforts, crawls under the edges of the unsightly garments with which we protect our flowers, nips their petals, wilts their stems and blackens their leaves. We find them some morning hopelessly frozen. But the earth has ceased to give forth its aroma, the birds are winging southward, the waters of the brook run clear and cold, and the voice of the last cricket sounds lonesome in the land. We say to nature, "Work your will with our garden; the summer is over, and we are ready to plan for another season."

And what have we learned from the "summer in our garden"? That no one can be happy in his garden unless he works for the joy of the working. He who loves his work loves nature. To him his garden is a great cathedral, boundless as his wonder, a place of worship. Above him the dome ever changing in color and design, beautiful in sunshine or storm and thrice beautiful when studded with the eternal lamps of night. The walls are the trees, the vines and the shrubs, waving in the distant horizon and flinging their branches on the sky line, or close at hand where we hear the voice of the wind among the leaves.

A wondrous floor is the garden's cathedral of emerald green in the summer, sprinkled with flowers, of ermine whiteness in the winter, sparkling with the diamonds of frost. Its choir is the winds, the singing birds and the hum of insects. Its builder and maker is God. Man goeth to his garden in the springtime, and, behold, all is mystery. There is the mystery of life about him, in the flowing sap in the trees, the springing of the green grass, the awakening of the insect world, the hatching of the worm from the egg, the changing of the worm into the butterfly.

The seed the gardener holds in his hand is a mystery. He knows what it will produce, but why one phlox seed will produce a red blossom and another a white is to him a miracle. He wonders at the prodigality of nature. In her economy, what is one or ten thousand seeds? She scatters them with lavish hand from ragweed, thistle or oak. If man could make but the single seed of the ragweed, he could make a world. The distance between a pansy and a planet is no greater than between man and a pansy. The gardener sees the same infinite care bestowed upon the lowest as upon the highest form of life, and he wonders at it. He looks into the face of a flower, sees the butterfly and notes the toadstool and sees that each is wonderful.

From the time he enters his garden in the springtime until he leaves it in the autumn, he will find a place and a time to worship in his cathedral. He enters it with the seed in his hand in the spring, and as he rakes away the ripened plants in the autumn, he finds something still of the mystery of life. A puffball is before him, and he muses on its forming. The little puffball stands at one end of the scale of life and he, man, at the other, "close to the realm where angels have their birth, just on the boundary of the spirit land." From the things visible in our garden we learn of the things invisible, and strong the faith of him who keeping in adoration of the growing plant looks from nature to nature's God and finds the peace which passeth understanding.

THE SPRINGFIELD (OHIO) PUB. CO.



*Partial view of the  
magnificent Peony  
farm of the  
Good & Reese Co.,  
Springfield, Ohio.*

*Over a quarter  
million plants and  
more than a  
million bloom,  
June, 1909.*

*Showing the Peerless Variety, Festiva Maxima.*

“I felt as if the heavens had  
opened and showed me a  
glimpse of the glories within.”



## Would Not Such a Plant be a Joy Forever?

The above picture was made from a photograph of a Tree Peony, grown in Springfield, Ohio. The blooms are extra large and appear earlier than the Chinensis section.

See page 33 for further description  
and varieties of Tree Peonies.